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Police-reported crime statistics in Canada, 2012

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.	not available for any reference period
..	not available for a specific reference period
...	not applicable
0	true zero or a value rounded to zero
0^s	value rounded to 0 (zero) where there is a meaningful distinction between true zero and the value that was rounded
^{p}	preliminary
^{r}	revised
x	suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*
^{E}	use with caution
F	too unreliable to be published
*	significantly different from reference category ($p < 0.05$)

Police-reported crime statistics in Canada, 2012: highlights

- Just under 2 million criminal incidents were reported to police in 2012, about 36,000 fewer than in 2011, a decline primarily due to decreases in non-violent crimes.
- After peaking in 1991, the police-reported crime rate—which measures the volume of criminal incidents reported to police—has generally declined. In 2012, it reached its lowest level since 1972.
- The Crime Severity Index (CSI), which takes into account the volume and seriousness of police-reported crime, was down for the ninth consecutive year. Both the violent Crime Severity Index and the non-violent Crime Severity Index declined in 2012.
- In 2012, 543 homicides were reported in Canada, 55 fewer than in 2011. As a result, the homicide rate fell to its lowest level since 1966. However, 11 more attempted murders and 21 more other offences causing death were reported in 2012 than in 2011.
- The rate for most violent offences was down in 2012 with the largest decreases recorded for major sexual assaults, homicide, robbery, assaults on a peace officer, and indecent or harassing phone calls.
- Offences causing death other than homicide, as well as extortion, violent firearm offences, and sexual offences against children were among the few violent offences that rose in 2012.
- The police-reported rates for most non-violent *Criminal Code* offences were also down in 2012. In contrast, the rates of terrorism-related incidents, identity fraud, and arson rose. The rates for most federal statute violations also rose in 2012.
- Police-reported youth crime also decreased in 2012. Both the youth accused rate and the youth CSI were down for the third consecutive year.
- Both the crime rate and the CSI were highest in the territories. Among the provinces, the highest police-reported crime rates and CSIs were generally reported in the Western provinces.
- Most provinces reported lower crime rates in 2012 than in 2011. Only New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and the territories saw increases in their police-reported crime rates and CSIs.
- Kelowna had the highest police-reported crime rate in 2012, and Regina recorded a higher CSI than any other census metropolitan area (CMA). Toronto recorded the lowest crime rate while Québec recorded the lowest CSI among CMAs.
- Winnipeg had the highest violent CSI in 2012, followed by Saskatoon and Thunder Bay. Thunder Bay reported the highest homicide rate, followed by Winnipeg.

Police-reported crime statistics in Canada, 2012

by Samuel Perreault

Crime has many consequences, not only for its victims and their relatives and friends, but also for society as a whole. As well, all levels of government devote many resources to provide policing, court, correctional, and victim services (Zhang 2013; Zhang 2011). In addition, the level of crime in a community is related to its residents' level of well-being (Human Resources and Skills Development Canada 2013) and overall health (Pittman et al. 2012). Therefore, the importance of tracking changes in the nature and extent of crime to identify and develop strategies to combat crime is generally recognized (United Nations 2013).

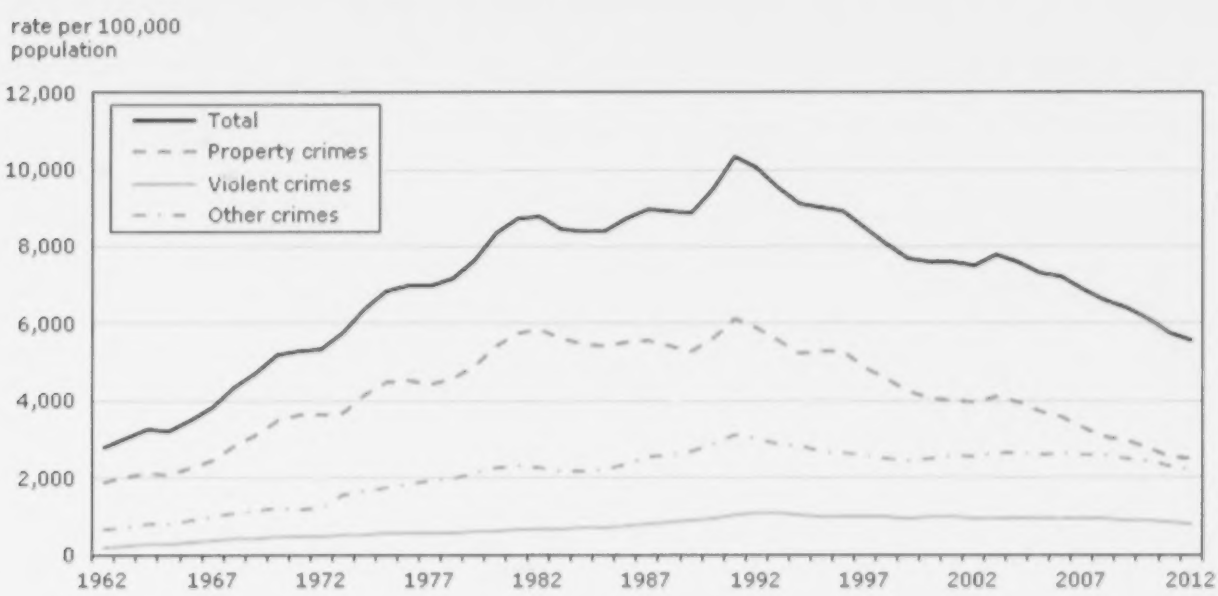
Since 1962, Statistics Canada has been conducting the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Survey, which collects information on all criminal incidents reported to, and substantiated by, Canadian police services.[1] The UCR Survey is one of the two main sources of national data on crime, the other being the General Social Survey on victimization, whose next cycle will be in 2014. Together, both surveys provide a relatively complete picture of crime in Canada.

This *Juristat* article presents findings from the 2012 UCR Survey.[2] It explores trends in the volume and severity of police-reported crime at the national, provincial/territorial, and census metropolitan area levels. It also takes a closer look at trends in specific offences, such as homicide, sexual assault and break-ins, and in youth crime.

Police-reported crime rate in Canada continues to fall

The police-reported crime rate, which measures the volume of crime per 100,000 population, continued to decline in 2012, down 3% from 2011. After peaking in 1991, the police-reported crime rate has generally declined and, in 2012, it reached its lowest level since 1972 (Chart 1).

Chart 1
Police-reported crime rates, Canada, 1962 to 2012



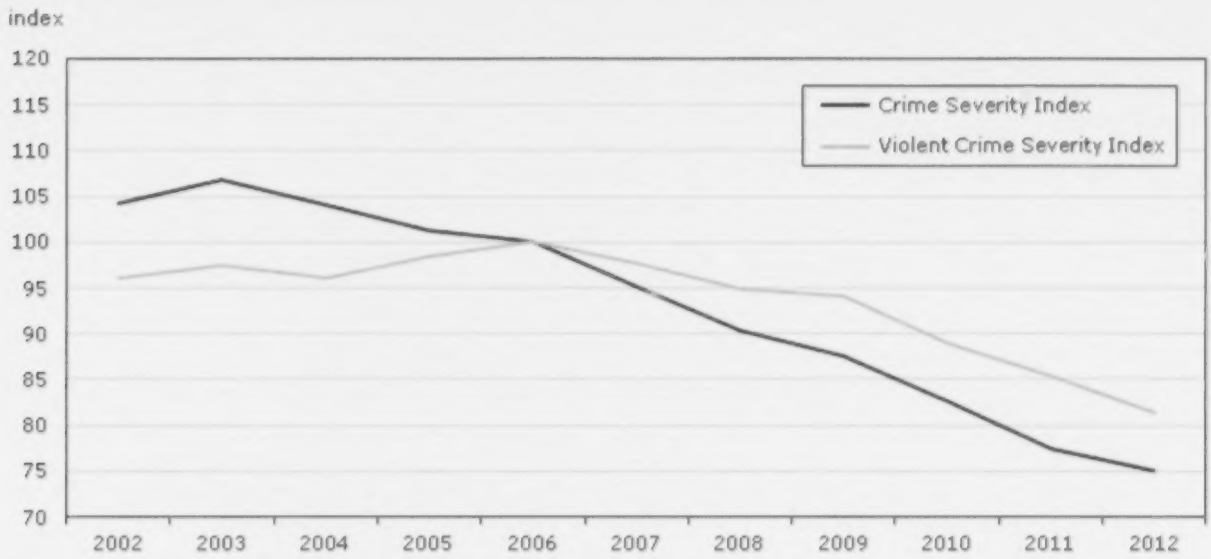
Note: Information presented in this chart represents data from the UCR Aggregate (UCR1) Survey, and permits historical comparisons back to 1962. New definitions of crime categories were introduced in 2009 and are only available in the new format back to 1998. As a result, numbers in this chart will not match data released in the new UCR2 format. Specifically, the definition of violent crime has been expanded. In addition, UCR1 includes some different offences in the 'Other' crimes category.
Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

Nearly 2 million criminal incidents were reported to Canadian police services in 2012, about 36,000 fewer than in the previous year (Table 1a). As was the case in 2011, the decline was primarily due to decreases in non-violent crimes such as mischief (-10,256), break-ins (-5,538), disturbing the peace (-5,185), theft of motor vehicle (-4,521) and possession of stolen property (-4,301). In 2012, there was also a decrease in some of the most frequent violent crimes, such as common assault (-3,103) and robbery (-2,110).[3]

In addition to the police-reported crime rate, which measures the **volume** of crime per 100,000 population, the **severity** of police-reported crime is measured using the Crime Severity Index (CSI). In calculating the CSI, each offence is assigned a weight based on its seriousness—that is, the severity of the sentences handed down by the courts. For example, a homicide will have a higher weight than an assault.

To simplify its use, the base index was set at 100 for 2006 for Canada (see Text box 1 for more details on the two measures). In 2012, the CSI for Canada was 75.0, down 3% from 2011 and 25% from 2006, the base year. It was also the ninth consecutive decrease since 2003 (Table 1b and Chart 2).

Chart 2
Police-reported Crime Severity Indexes, 2002 to 2012



Note: The base index was set at 100 for 2006 for Canada.
Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

Text box 1
Measuring police-reported crime

Canada has two complementary ways of measuring police-reported crime: the traditional crime rate, used since 1962, and the Crime Severity Index (CSI), for which data have been calculated back to 1998. Both measures take into account the **volume** of police-reported crime, but the CSI also measures the **severity** of crime.

The traditional **police-reported crime rate** is calculated by dividing the number of **criminal incidents** reported to police by the population and is usually expressed as a rate per 100,000 population. A criminal incident consists of one or more related offences that are committed during a single event and are reported to and substantiated by police. In addition, violent criminal incidents are generally counted separately for each victim. For example, an assault on three victims at the same time and location is counted as three incidents of assault.

In the UCR Survey, police services can report up to four offences per incident.[4] However, only the most serious offence in an incident is used for the purposes of calculating the crime rate and the CSI.[5]

Counting only the most serious offence in an incident results in better historical comparisons and better comparisons between police services. Only in the late 1980s did police services begin to progressively report on more than one offence per criminal incident. Reporting for the most serious offence is still, to date, more consistent across police services.

However, counting incidents based on the most serious offence rather than individual offences results in some offences being slightly underrepresented. This has little or no effect on serious violent offences, such as homicide, sexual assault and aggravated assault. However, some, but not all, minor offences are less likely to be the most serious offence when occurring with other offences and, therefore, being included in the calculation of crime rates.

Text box 1 (continued)
Measuring police-reported crime

The exceptions are *Criminal Code* traffic offences which are always treated as separate incidents (e.g., an impaired driving incident combined with a cannabis possession offence would be considered as two separate incidents). That said, *Criminal Code* traffic offences, as well as federal statute violations are not included in the calculation of the overall police-reported crime rate.

One limitation of the traditional police-reported crime rate is that it can easily be affected by variations in very common but less serious crimes. For example, a sharp decline in incidents in which the most serious offence is theft of $5,000 or under, which account for about one-quarter of all criminal incidents, may cause the police-reported crime rate to decrease even if the number of more serious incidents, such as homicides or robberies, increases.

The **Crime Severity Index (CSI)** minimizes the impact of this limitation; that is, high volume but less serious incidents driving changes in the police-reported crime rate. The CSI is calculated by assigning a weight to each type of offence based on the custody sentences handed down by the courts for each type of offence.[6] The more severe the average sentence, the higher the weight assigned to the offence. For example, a more serious crime such as homicide will have a greater weight in the CSI than will the offence of mischief. The CSI covers all offences, including traffic violations and drug offences.

To calculate the CSI, the volume of offences is multiplied by the weight. These results are then added up and divided by the population, and then divided by the results for the base year, 2006, and multiplied by 100. In other words, the CSI for the base year 2006 is set at 100 for Canada.

In addition to the overall CSI, a violent Crime Severity Index (which measures only violent crime) and a non-violent Crime Severity Index (which measures only non-violent crime) are calculated. Each of these indexes is also available for crimes committed by youth.

To adjust to changes in sentencing patterns, *Criminal Code* and other federal statutes, the weights are updated every five years. The most recent update was carried out in 2013 and applies to 2011 and 2012 data presented in this report.

For more information on the CSI, see *Measuring Crime in Canada: Introducing the Crime Severity Index and Improvements to the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey* (Wallace et al. 2009), *The Methodology of the Police-Reported Crime Severity Index* (Babyak et al. 2009) and *Updating the Police-Reported Crime Severity Index Weights: Refinements to the Methodology* (Babyak et al. 2013).

Almost all provinces recorded lower police-reported crime rates

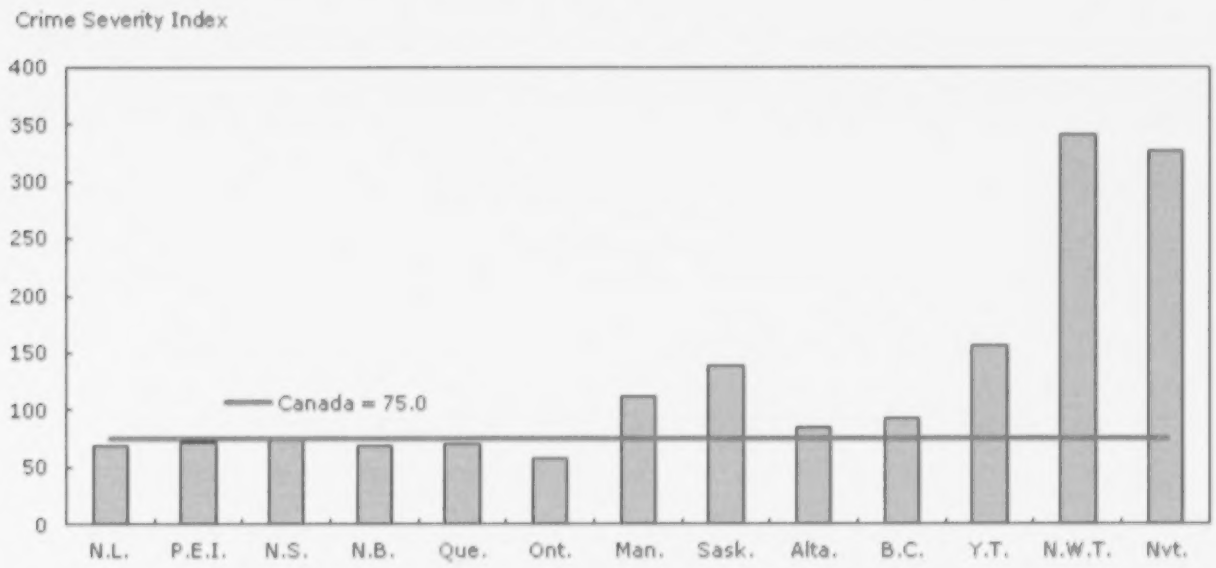
For almost all provinces, the police-reported crime rate and the CSI declined in 2012. The largest decrease in the police-reported crime rate was in Saskatchewan (-7%), followed by Ontario (-4%). The CSI declined most sharply in Quebec and Newfoundland and Labrador (-5% for both) (Table 2a and Table 2b).

For most provinces, these declines are the continuation of a trend that started years ago. All provinces, except Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland and Labrador, have seen their CSIs generally decrease since at least 2004. In the territories, however, the trend is slightly different: only Yukon has recorded a decrease in its CSI over the last decade.

New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island were the only provinces that recorded higher police-reported crime rates and CSIs in 2012 compared to the previous year. Crime severity also increased slightly in the three territories.

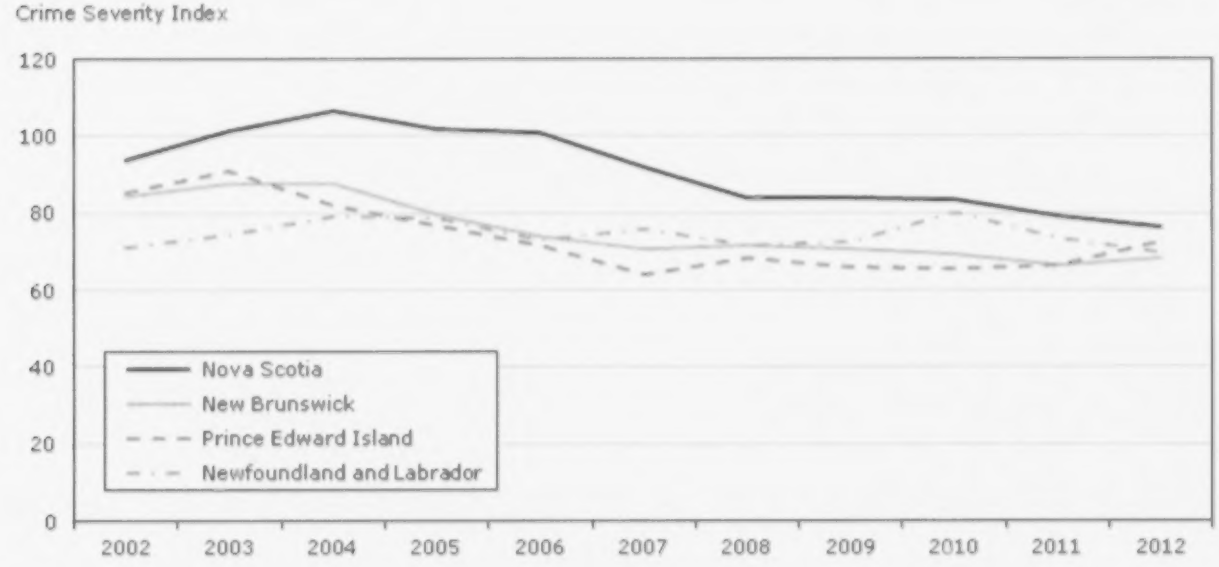
Despite the decrease in its police-reported crime rate and CSI, Saskatchewan remained the province with the highest crime rate and CSI in 2012. Only the territories reported higher crime rates and CSIs (Charts 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7).

Chart 3
Police-reported Crime Severity Index, by province and territory, 2012



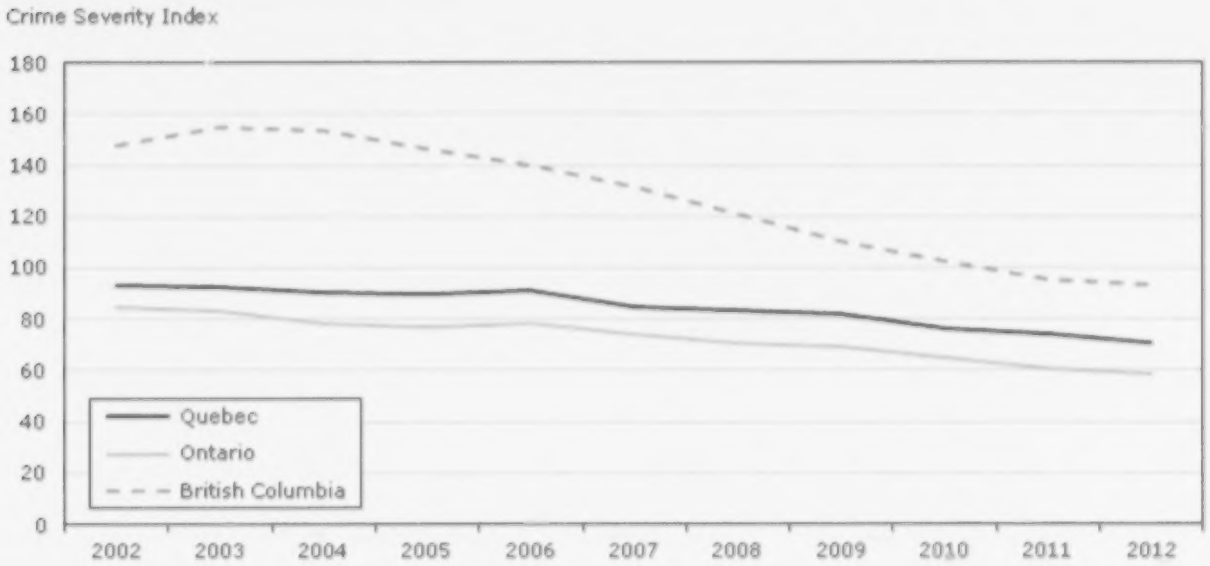
Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

Chart 4
Police-reported Crime Severity Index, Atlantic provinces, 2002 to 2012



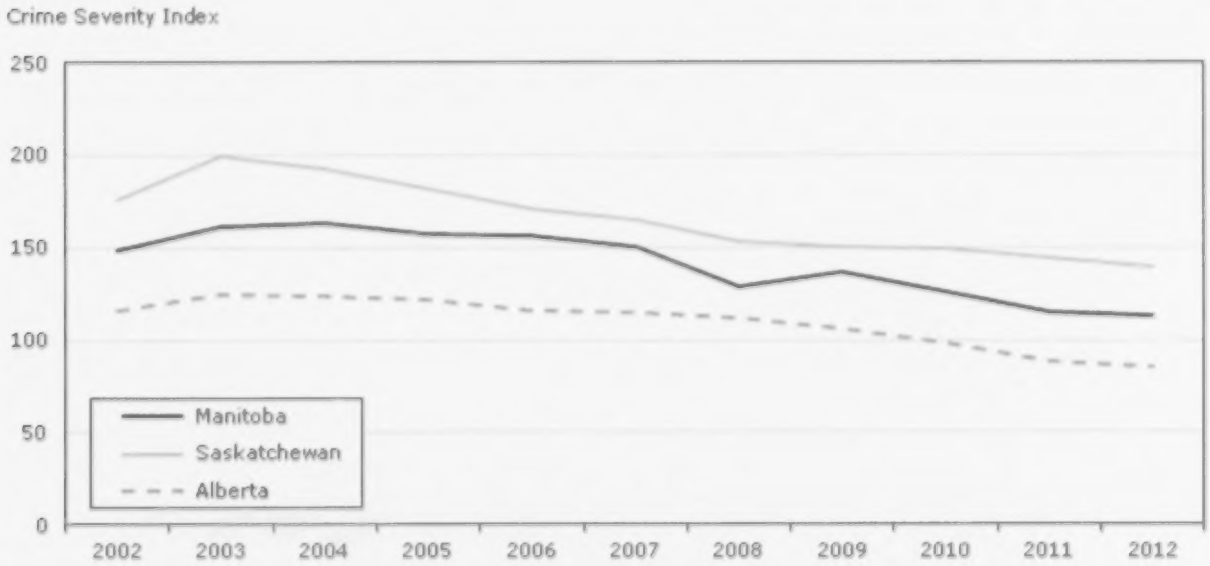
Note: The base index was set at 100 for 2006 for Canada.
Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

Chart 5
Police-reported Crime Severity Index, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia, 2002 to 2012



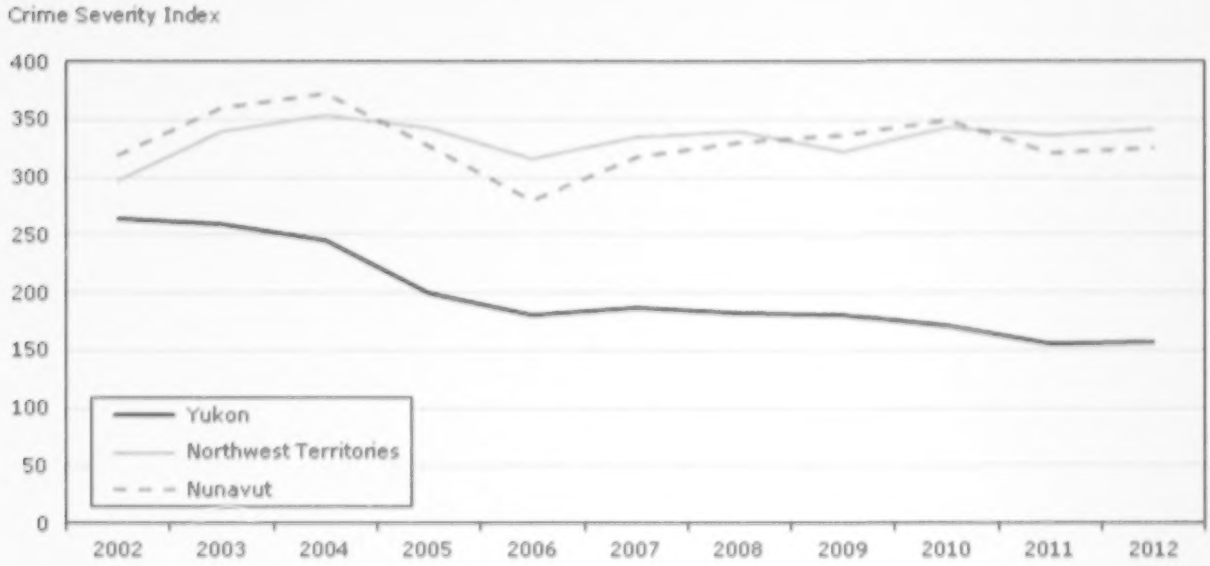
Note: The base index was set at 100 for 2006 for Canada.
Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

Chart 6
Police-reported Crime Severity Index, Prairie provinces, 2002 to 2012



Note: The base index was set at 100 for 2006 for Canada.
Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

Chart 7
Police-reported Crime Severity Index, Territories, 2002 to 2012



Note: The base index was set at 100 for 2006 for Canada.
Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

Text box 2
Factors affecting police-reported crime statistics

Several factors may have a cumulative impact on police-reported crime statistics. To be included in the UCR Survey, crimes first have to be reported to police. Hence, the number of crimes recorded by police depends largely on Canadians' willingness to report incidents for which they are victims or witnesses. According to the 2009 General Social Survey on Victimization, 31% of crimes in the year preceding the survey were reported to police (see Text box 3 for more information about the General Social Survey and reporting to police).

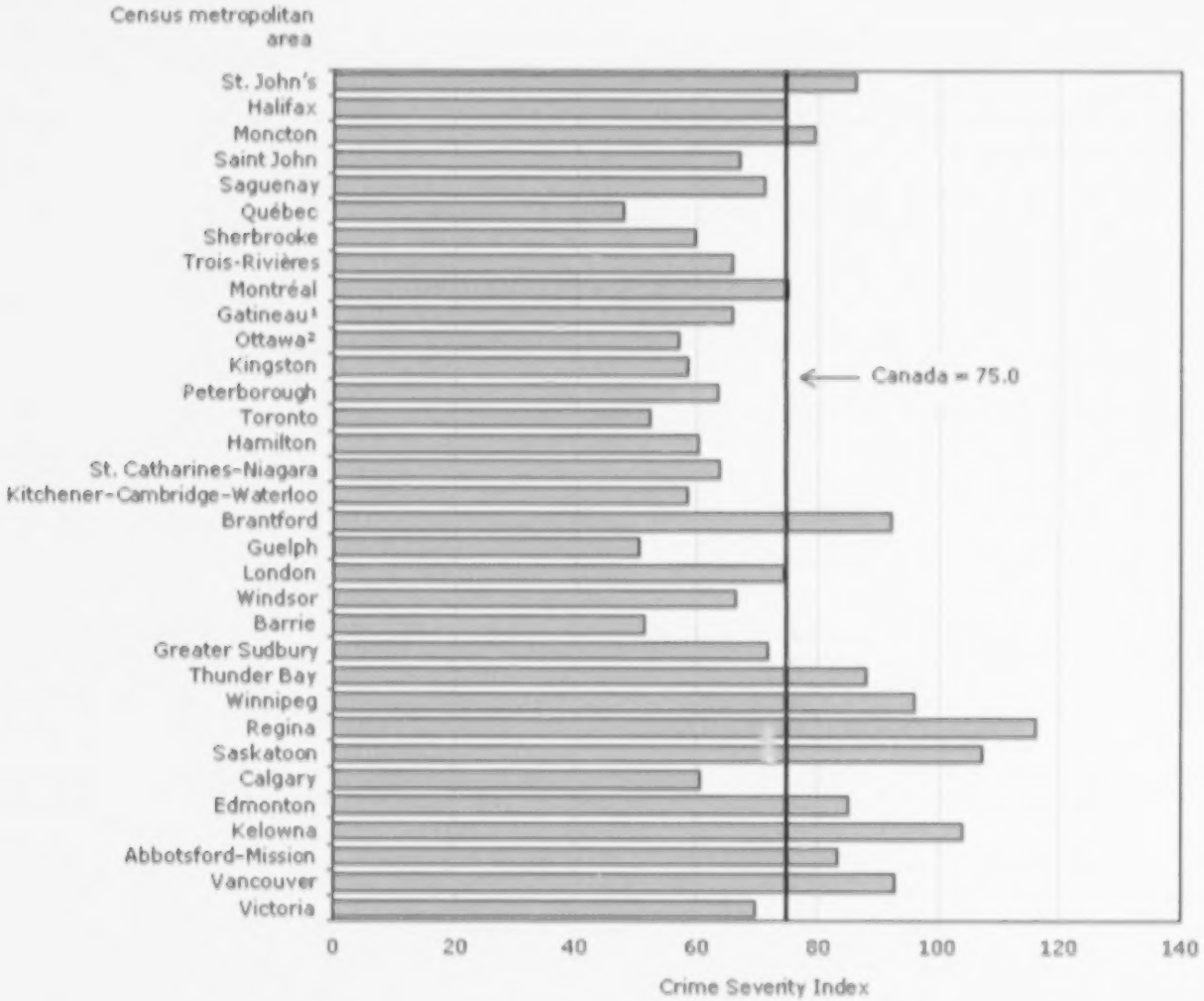
Differences in police services' priorities, policies, procedures and enforcement practices will also have an effect, as will the availability of resources. For example, statistics for crimes such as impaired driving, prostitution and drug offences can be notably affected by police service priorities and operations. Some police services may also make greater use of municipal bylaws or provincial statutes for minor offences such as mischief and disturbing the peace.

In addition, social and economic factors can have an impact on the volume of crime in a society or a particular sector. In particular, crime rates can be affected by age demographics (Stevens et al. 2013; Carrington 2001), economic conditions (Andresen 2012; Phillips 2012; Pottie-Bunge et al. 2005), neighbourhood characteristics (Quick 2013; Charron 2011; Savoie 2008), the emergence of new technologies (Wall 2010; Nuth 2008) and Canadians' attitudes toward crime and risky behaviour (Mishra 2009; Ouimet 2002).

Most census metropolitan areas report lower crime rates and CSIs in 2012

After recording the highest overall police-reported crime rate for the previous four years, Regina ranked second among census metropolitan areas (CMAs) in 2012. Regina's crime rate declined 10% from 2011, while Kelowna's rose 6%, resulting in this city having the highest rate among CMAs in 2012 (Table 3). With regard to crime severity, however, Regina remained the highest among CMAs, despite dropping 6% from the previous year (Table 4 and Chart 8).

Chart 8
Police-reported Crime Severity Index, by census metropolitan area, 2012



1. Gatineau refers to the Quebec part of the Ottawa-Gatineau CMA.
2. Ottawa refers to the Ontario part of the Ottawa-Gatineau CMA.

Note: The Oshawa census metropolitan area (CMA) is excluded from this chart due to the incongruity between the police service jurisdictional boundaries and the CMA boundaries. Police-reported statistics may be affected by differences in the way police services deal with minor offences. In some instances, police or municipalities might chose to deal with some minor offences using municipal by-laws or provincial provisions rather than *Criminal Code* provisions. The base index was set at 100 for 2006 for Canada.

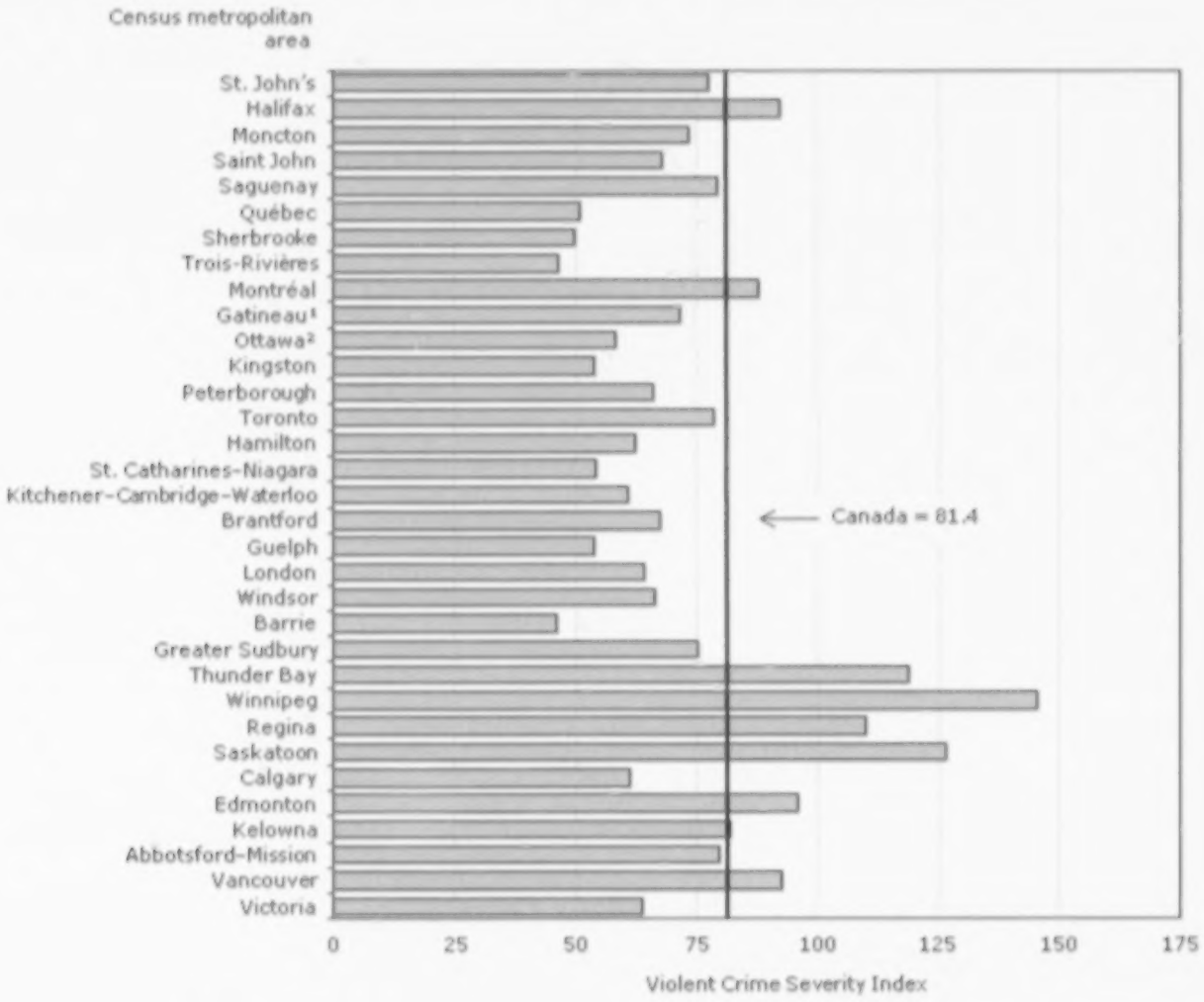
Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

Toronto reported a 7% decrease in its police-reported crime rate in 2012, and was the CMA with the lowest overall crime rate for the sixth consecutive year. Québec's rate was second lowest, and recorded the lowest CSI.

Most CMAs saw lower CSIs in 2012. Only Moncton, Windsor, Kelowna, Guelph, St. Catharines–Niagara, Gatineau and Brantford had higher CSIs than in the previous year.

Looking at violent crime, Winnipeg reported the highest violent Crime Severity Index, followed by Saskatoon and Thunder Bay (Chart 9).

Chart 9
Police-reported Violent Crime Severity Index, by census metropolitan area, 2012



1. Gatineau refers to the Quebec part of the Ottawa–Gatineau CMA.
2. Ottawa refers to the Ontario part of the Ottawa–Gatineau CMA.

Note: The Oshawa census metropolitan area (CMA) is excluded from this chart due to the incongruity between the police service jurisdictional boundaries and the CMA boundaries. Police-reported statistics may be affected by differences in the way police services deal with minor offences. In some instances, police or municipalities might chose to deal with some minor offences using municipal by-laws or provincial provisions rather than *Criminal Code* provisions. The base index was set at 100 for 2006 for Canada.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

The CMAs of St. John's and Moncton recorded the highest rates of violent crime, despite violent CSIs (77.3 and 73.4 respectively) that were below the national average of 81.4. The police-reported crime rates in these CMAs were driven by a relatively high number of common assaults. Since these offences are considered less serious than most other violent crimes, they carry less weight in the calculation of the violent CSI (Table 5).

Toronto, Montréal and Vancouver all report declines in their crime rates and CSIs

While the three largest CMAs (Toronto, Montréal and Vancouver) are home to more than one-third (35%) of Canada's population, they accounted for slightly more than one-quarter of the crimes reported by police in Canada in 2012. Of the three, only Vancouver had an overall police-reported crime rate higher than the national average.

These three CMAs recorded declines in their police-reported crime rates in 2012, led by Toronto (-7%). Toronto's CSI (52.1) was also well below those for Montréal (75.1) and Vancouver (92.7) and was the fourth lowest among all CMAs in Canada. Montréal's CSI was similar to the national average, while Vancouver's CSI was the fifth highest in the country.

Violent crime

The police-reported violent crime rate declined in 2012, down 3% from 2011 to 1,190 incidents per 100,000 population. Canadian police services reported about 415,000 violent incidents, about 9,000 fewer than in 2011 (Table 1a). The police-reported violent crime rate was at its lowest level since 1987 (Chart 1).

Most types of violent crime decreased between 2011 and 2012. Offences causing death other than homicide,[7] as well as extortion, firearm offences and sexual violations against children, were among the few types of violent crime whose rate increased in 2012 (Table 6).

Among the provinces, Saskatchewan had the highest violent crime rate in 2012, despite reporting the largest decrease from 2011. Ontario had the lowest rate. All provinces and territories except Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland and Labrador, Quebec, and Nunavut recorded declines in their police-reported violent crime rates.

The overall severity of violent crime, as measured by the violent CSI, also declined in 2012 (Table 1b). The violent CSI rose between 2002 and 2006 and then began to decrease. By 2012, it was nearly 20% lower than in 2006.

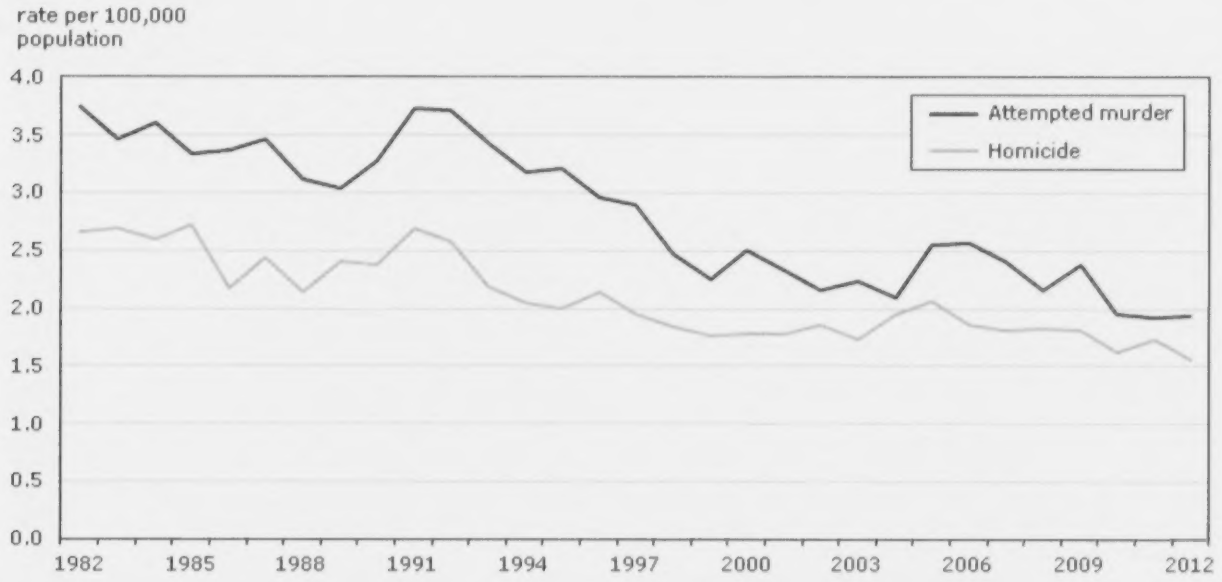
The violent CSI was down in every province except Newfoundland and Labrador and Prince Edward Island (Table 2b). Despite the increase, Prince Edward Island continued to record the lowest violent Crime Severity Index among the provinces while the violent CSI was greatest in Manitoba.

Similar to the overall crime rate, violent crime rates and violent CSIs were higher for the territories than for the provinces. All territories recorded a decrease of either its violent crime rate or its violent CSI. Yukon, the territory with the lowest violent crime rates and CSI, recorded a decrease in both measures.

Canada records its lowest homicide rate in more than 40 years

Police reported 543 homicides in 2012, 55 fewer than in 2011. As a result, the homicide rate fell 10%, to 1.56 per 100,000 population, its lowest level since 1966. In contrast, there were 11 more incidents of attempted murder than in 2011 and an additional 21 other violations causing death (Chart 10).

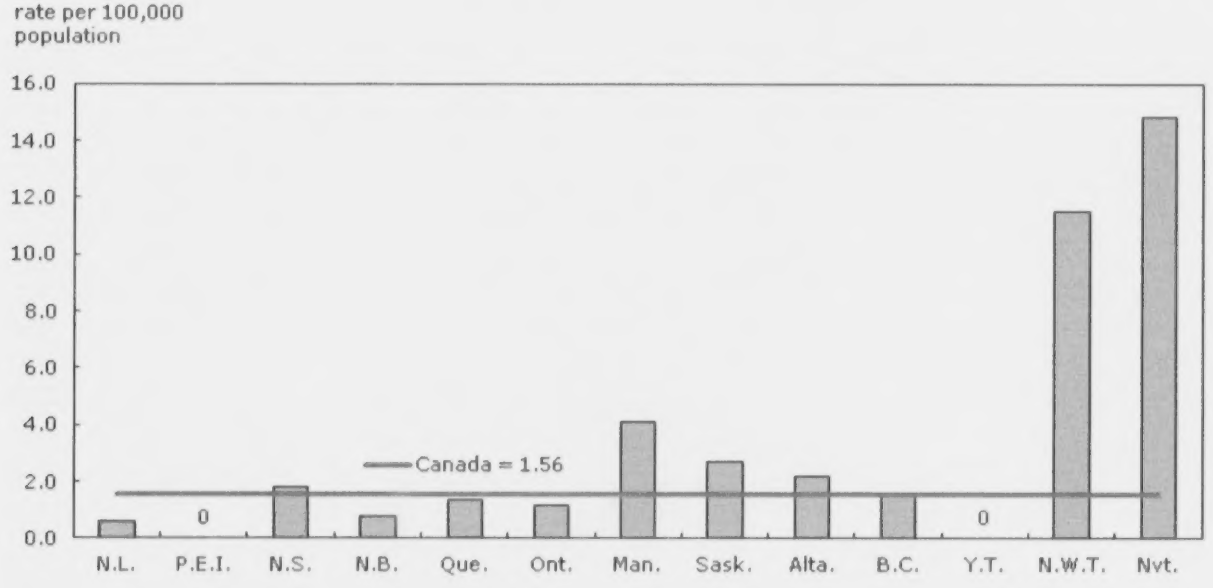
Chart 10
Attempted murder and homicide, police-reported rates, Canada, 1982 to 2012



Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

The decrease in the number of homicides was more pronounced in Western Canada. Together, Alberta (-24), British Columbia (-16), and Saskatchewan (-9) were responsible for most of the decline in 2012. Nevertheless, homicide rates remained lower in Eastern Canada. Every province east of Manitoba, except Nova Scotia, recorded a homicide rate that was below the national average (Table 7 and Chart 11).

Chart 11
Homicide, police-reported rate, by province and territory, 2012



Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

Downward trend in police-reported sexual assaults continues

About 21,900 sexual assaults were reported to police in 2012, about 60 fewer than in the previous year. This relatively modest decline is primarily due to a decrease in major sexual assaults (levels 2 and 3) (Table 6).

However, the number of sexual assaults reported by police likely understates the actual number of sexual assaults that occurred in Canada in 2012. According to 2009 victimization data from the General Social Survey, the vast majority of sexual assaults are never reported to police (Perreault and Brennan 2010).

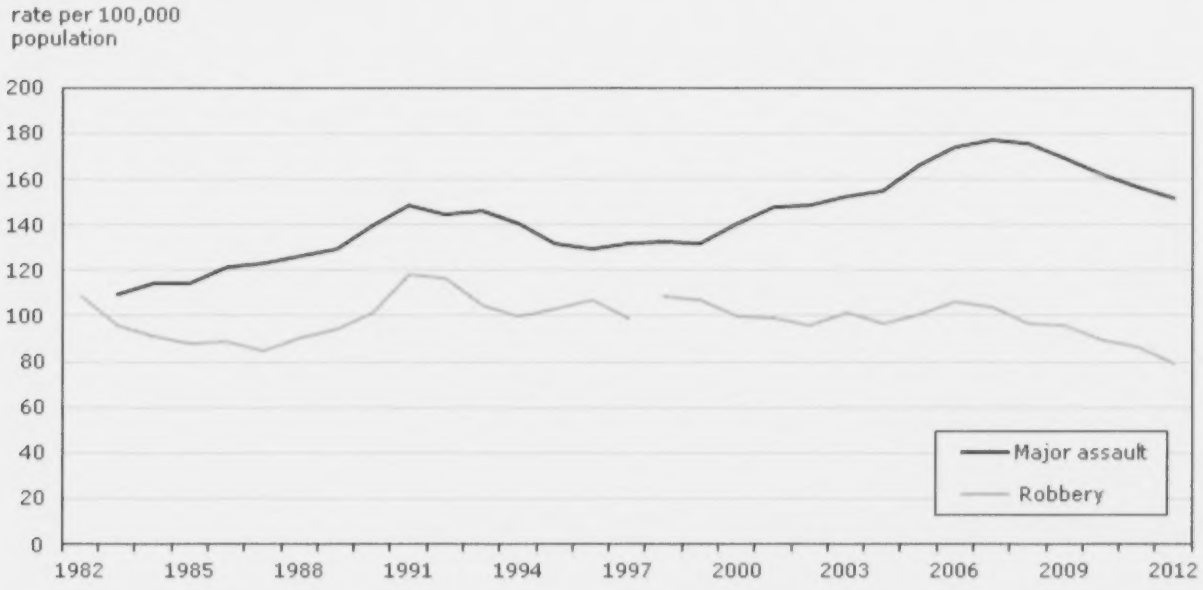
For the second consecutive year, the number of sexual offences against children increased slightly (+3%). These crimes include violations specific to children, such as sexual interference, invitation to sexual touching, sexual exploitation, and luring a child via a computer.[8] Police reported nearly 4,000 such offences in 2012 (Table 6).

Major assaults decline in 2012 yet remain higher than a decade ago

Assault is the most common form of violent crime in Canada, accounting for more than one-half of all police-reported violent offences. Assaults are divided into three levels on the basis of severity with level 3 being the most severe. In 2012, police reported more than 223,000 level 1, 2 and 3 assaults, about 10,600 assaults against a peace officer, and nearly 3,000 other types[9] of assaults (Table 6).

All types of assault were down in 2012 compared to the previous year. The largest decrease was in the rate of assaults against a peace officer (-8%). Despite these decreases, the rates of major assault (levels 2 and 3) and assault against a peace officer remained higher than 10 years ago (Table 6 and Chart 12). However, the rate of level 1 assault, which is less serious but much more frequent, was nearly 20% lower than it was 10 years earlier.

Chart 12
Major assault (levels 2 and 3) and robbery, police-reported rates, Canada, 1982 to 2012



Note: Trend data for major assault began in 1983, when legislation affecting the classification of assault came into effect. Revisions have been applied to robbery data back to 1998. As a result, there is a break in the data series between 1997 and 1998.
Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

Most provinces and territories recorded declines in their rates of major assault in 2012. Only Nunavut and Newfoundland and Labrador recorded higher rates. Among the provinces, Saskatchewan and Manitoba had the highest major assault rates while Prince Edward Island recorded the lowest rate (Table 7).

Robbery, one of the most serious and most frequent types of violent crime, also fell in 2012 and reached its lowest level in more than 30 years. The decrease was driven by large drops in Quebec (-15%) and Alberta (-11%) and, more specifically, in Montréal (-18%) and Calgary (-23%).

Non-violent crime

Severity of police-reported non-violent crime continues to decrease

Most police-reported criminal incidents in 2012 involved non-violent offences (Chart 1 and Table 1a), as has been the case since the collection of national police-reported crime statistics began in 1962. In 2012, property and other *Criminal Code* offences accounted for about four-fifths (79%) of police-reported *Criminal Code* incidents (excluding traffic offences). Theft of $5,000 or under, mischief and offences related to the administration of justice, such as breach of probation or fail to comply with order, made up almost two-thirds (64%) of the non-violent crimes reported by police.

The rate of police-reported property offences fell 3% in 2012, its ninth consecutive decrease. In 2012, the rate of property offences was about half what it was in the early 1990s. The non-violent Crime Severity Index was also down by 3% in 2012, the ninth consecutive annual decline (Table 1b).

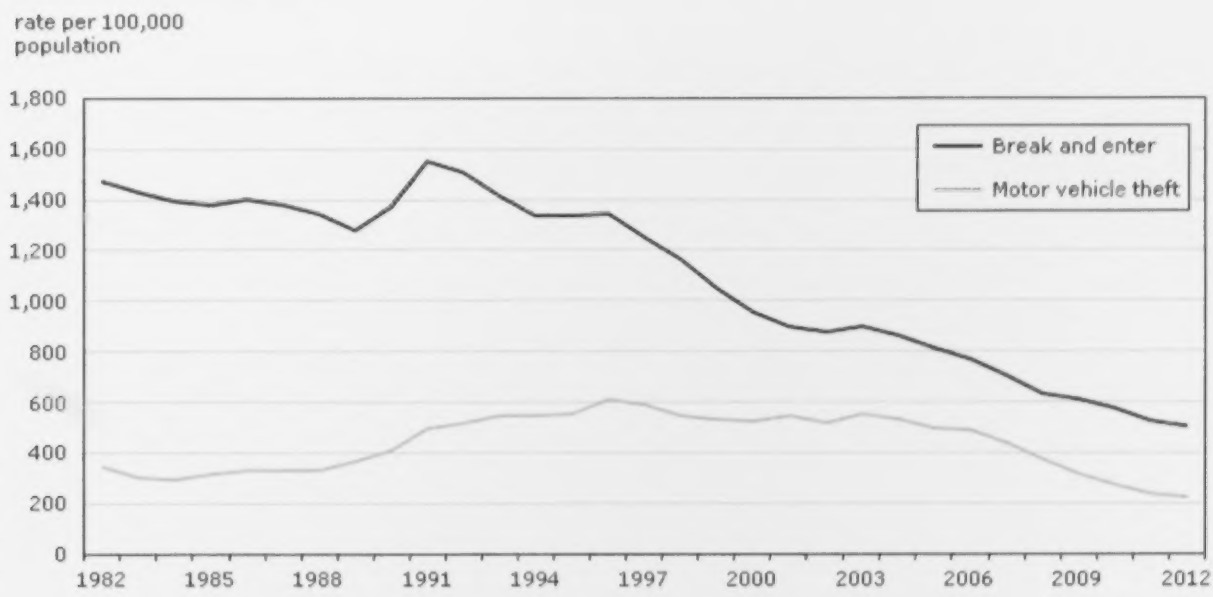
Despite reporting the largest decline in the rate of property crime in the country, Saskatchewan (-9%) had the highest property crime rate and the highest non-violent CSI among the provinces in 2012. Only the territories had higher property crime rates and non-violent CSIs (Table 2a and Table 2b).

Ontario and Quebec were the only two provinces with police-reported non-violent crime rates below 3,000 incidents per 100,000 population. Ontario recorded the lowest non-violent CSI, followed by Quebec and New Brunswick.

Break-ins and motor vehicle thefts continue to decline

Break and enter and motor vehicle theft are two of the most common police-reported offences in Canada. Every year in Canada, there is on average about one break-in every three minutes and one motor vehicle theft every seven minutes. However, these two types of offences have declined sharply in recent years. This trend continued in 2012, with about 5,500 fewer break-ins and 4,500 fewer motor vehicle thefts than in 2011. The rate of break and enter was 43% lower in 2012 than 10 years earlier and the motor vehicle theft rate was 57% lower (Table 6 and Chart 13).

Chart 13
Break and enter and motor vehicle theft, police-reported rates, Canada, 1982 to 2012



Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

In 2012, the decline in the rate of break and enter was greatest in Newfoundland and Labrador and the Northwest Territories (-11% for both), followed by Quebec (-9%). The rate of motor vehicle theft declined in most provinces. However, Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia, as well as Yukon and Nunavut, all recorded increases in their rates of both break-ins and motor vehicle theft (Table 7).

More police-reported incidents of identity fraud

In January 2010, new legislation dealing with identity theft and identity fraud in Canada came into force. In 2012, police services reported 12,739 incidents of identity theft or identity fraud, about 700 more, or 5% more, than in 2011. During the same period, police reported about an additional 700 incidents of fraud other than identity fraud compared to 2011 (Table 6). The identity fraud rate varied substantially across the country, from 70 incidents per 100,000 in Quebec to 46 in British Columbia and 10 or fewer in Newfoundland and Labrador, Nunavut and Manitoba.

Increase in police-reported terrorism-related incidents

In 2001, the Canadian government passed a number of laws in an effort to combat terrorism (*Anti-terrorism Act, S.C. 2001, c.41*). These laws specifically prohibit, for example, participating in any activity of a terrorist group, perpetrating a hoax regarding terrorist activities or facilitating a terrorist activity (for a complete list of offences, see Table 6).

According to police-reported data, terrorism-related incidents remain extremely rare in Canada. In 2012, police reported 114 such incidents,[10] less than one incident per 100,000 population (Table 6). Nevertheless, this was nearly double the number of incidents reported in the previous year. The increase was largely due to an additional 62 hoax terrorism incidents that occurred in Quebec in 2012 compared to 2011.[11]

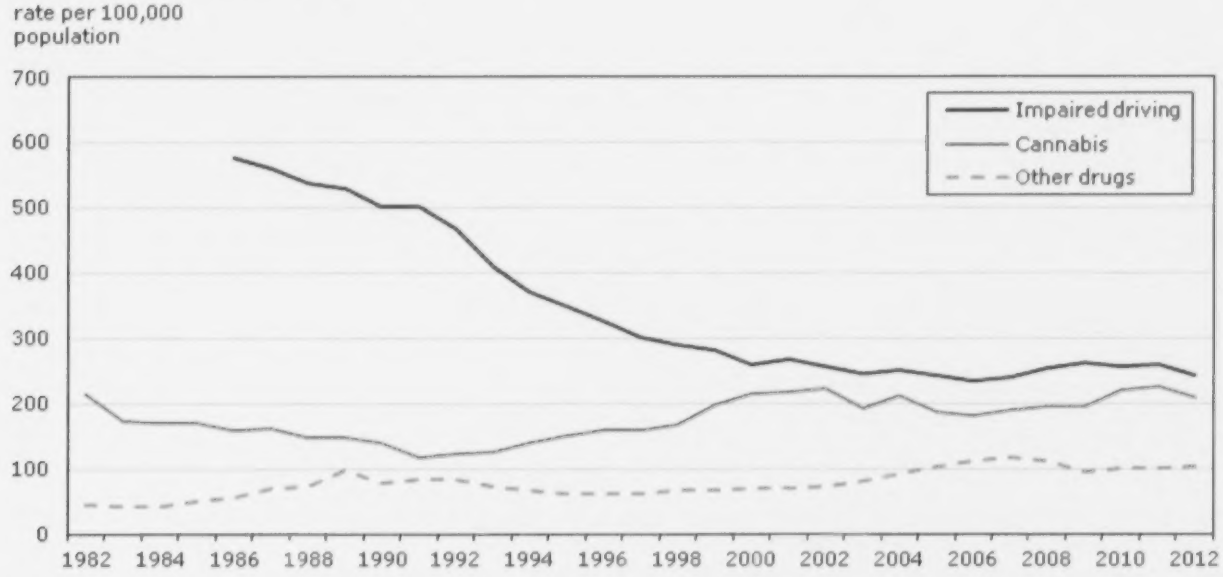
Of the 114 terrorism-related incidents reported in 2012, 11 were cleared by police—in other words, solved—at the time the data were submitted to Statistics Canada. Of the 11 cleared incidents, three resulted in formal charges being laid or recommended by police against a total of eight accused persons.

Cannabis-related incidents down, but other drug-related incidents up

Unlike the *Criminal Code* violations discussed in previous sections, drug-related offences in Canada fall under the *Controlled Drugs and Substances Act*. In 2012, police reported more than 109,000 drug-related incidents, representing a rate of 314 incidents per 100,000 population (Table 6).

Overall, fewer drug-related incidents were reported in 2012 than in 2011. The decline was due primarily to a decrease in cannabis-related incidents, which accounted for two-thirds of all drug-related incidents reported by police (Chart 14). In contrast, nearly all types of other drug offences increased. The largest increase in police-reported drug offences in 2012 was in cocaine possession (+5%), although over the previous 10-year period, the rate of possession of drugs other than cannabis and cocaine rose most, up 89%.

Chart 14
Drug offences and impaired driving, police-reported rates, Canada, 1982 to 2012



Note: Includes alcohol and/or drug-impaired operation of a vehicle, alcohol and/or drug-impaired operation of a vehicle causing death or bodily harm, failure or refusal to comply with testing for the presence of alcohol or drugs and failure or refusal to provide a breath or blood sample.
Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

British Columbia, which was the province reporting the highest overall rate of drug offences in recent years, had about 2,000 fewer cannabis-related incidents in 2012. On the other hand, the rate of cocaine-related offences in Saskatchewan has more than doubled over the past two years. As a result, Saskatchewan had the highest overall rate of police-reported drug offences in 2012, followed by British Columbia.

Nevertheless, British Columbia continued to report the highest rates for some specific drugs, such as cannabis, heroin and ecstasy offences. It also had the second highest rate of methamphetamine (crystal meth) incidents, behind Quebec, but well above the other provinces. Overall, rates of drug-related offences were generally higher in the territories than in the provinces (Table 7).

Decline in impaired driving incidents

After generally rising over the previous five years, both the number and rate of impaired driving decreased in 2012 (Chart 14). However, the number of drug-impaired driving incidents continued to climb, reaching nearly 2,000 in 2012, or 2% of impaired driving incidents. The impaired driving rate increased in the three territories, Saskatchewan and Newfoundland and Labrador though declined in the other provinces.

The decrease in the overall impaired driving rate was primarily due to a large decline in British Columbia (-24%) (Table 7). In 2011, the introduction of the Immediate Roadside Prohibition (IRP) in British Columbia provided an alternative method for police to proceed with penalties for impaired drivers and may account for some of the change reported between 2011 and 2012. There was also a notable decrease in Prince Edward Island (-33%) after Charlottetown altered how they treat calls from the public regarding impaired driving which accounts for the decrease at the municipal and provincial levels for 2012.

Text box 3
Ways of measuring crime in Canada: Police-reported data and the GSS on victimization

Canada has two main sources of national data on crime: the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Survey, and the General Social Survey (GSS) on Victimization, which was last conducted in 2009. The GSS on victimization is administered every five years to a sample of Canadians, aged 15 and over. One of the advantages of the GSS on victimization is that it captures crimes that are not reported to police. However, it collects information about only a subset of offences (i.e. sexual assault, robbery, assault, breaking and entering, motor vehicle theft, theft and vandalism) and excludes crimes against businesses.

While both surveys measure crime, there are significant methodological and conceptual differences between them. As a result, direct comparisons of the data findings from the two surveys are not recommended (for further information, see Wallace et al. 2009). However, comparing trends from the two surveys can provide information on changes in the pattern of crimes reported to police. For instance, for a number of offences, namely assault, robbery, motor vehicle theft and mischief, both surveys show similar trends over the period from 1999 to 2009. In contrast, the GSS data showed an increase in theft and no change in break-ins and sexual assault, whereas the UCR Survey recorded declines in those offences over the same 10-year period.

These differences may be partly due to Canadians' propensity to report certain crimes. While the GSS data indicate that reporting rates to police have remained steady for most offences from 1999 to 2009, reporting rates to police fell 12 percentage points for break and enter, 11 percentage points for household property theft, and 7 percentage points for theft of personal property. For sexual assault, the sample size was too small to yield a reliable estimate of the reporting rates for each cycle.

Among victims reporting to the GSS, 36% said they did not report the incident mainly because they did not consider it to be important enough, 19% said they did not report the incident mainly because they felt the police could not have done anything about it; 15% said the incident had been dealt with in another way. For more information about the results of the 2009 GSS on Victimization, see "Criminal victimization in Canada, 2009" (Perreault and Brennan 2010).

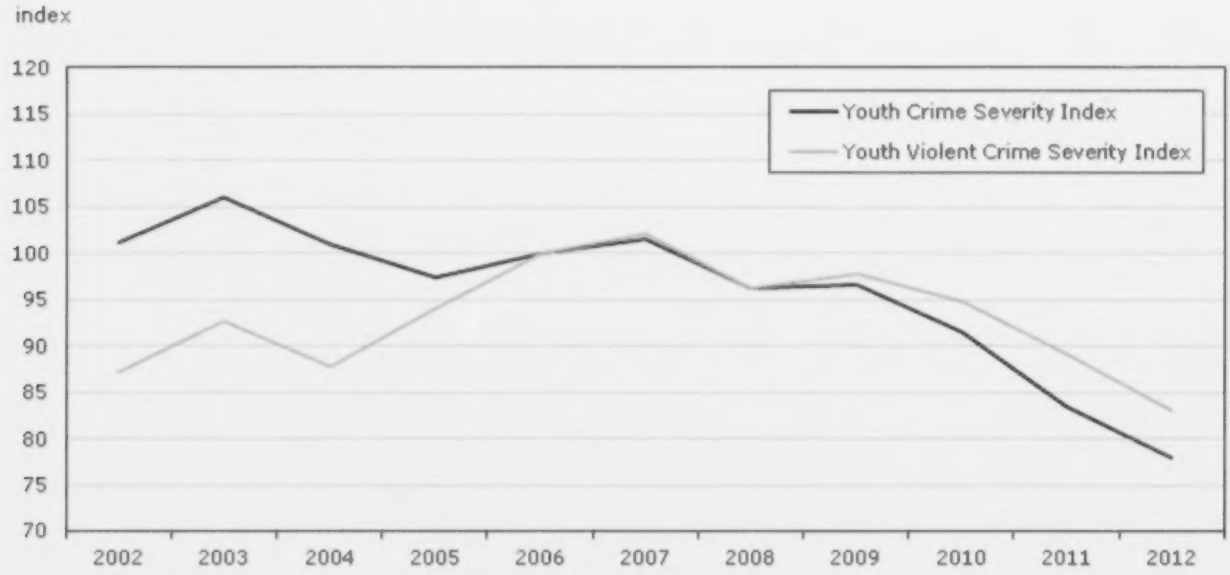
Youth crime

Police-reported youth accused rate and the youth Crime Severity Index down for the third consecutive year

Among all persons accused by police in 2012, over 125,000 were aged 12 to 17 years, representing a rate of 5,224 accused per 100,000 youths (Table 8a). However, this rate may be an underestimate since any rate that is based upon age of the accused persons does not take into account offenders who were not identified by police.[12]

In 2012, the police-reported youth accused rate was down 7% from 2011, and more than 20% from 2009. The decrease was seen for both violent and non-violent crime. The youth Crime Severity Index was also down for the third consecutive year (Table 8b and Chart 15).

Chart 15
Police-reported youth Crime Severity Indexes, Canada, 2002 to 2012



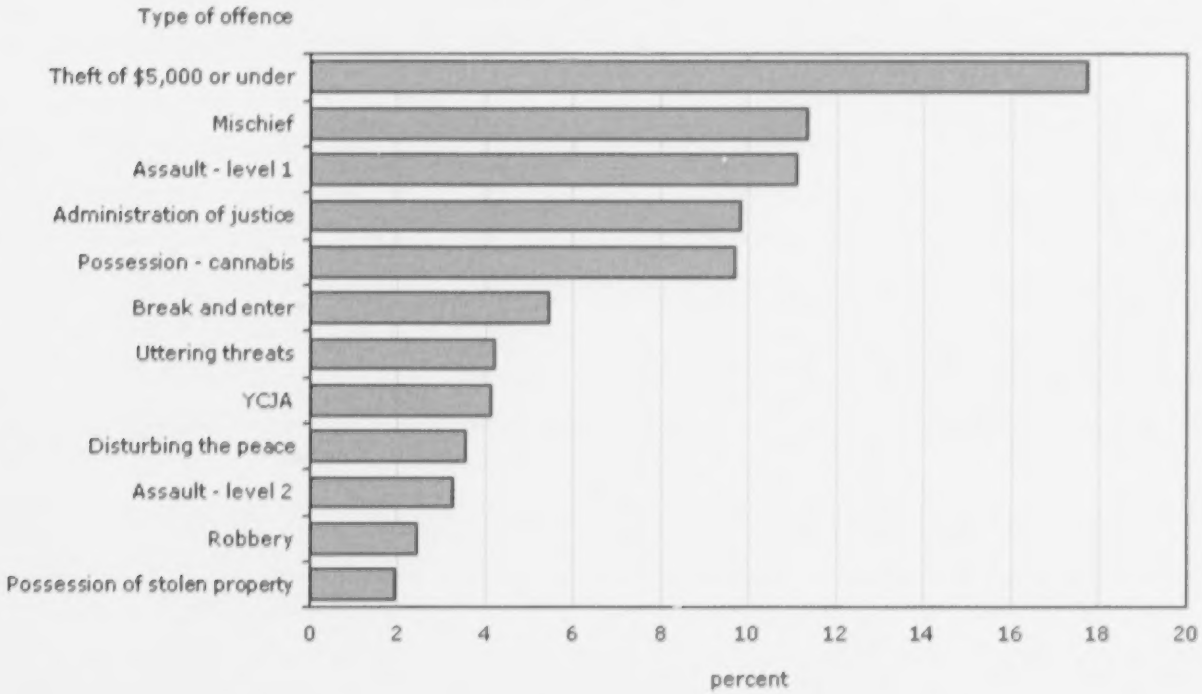
Note: The base index was set at 100 for 2006 for Canada.
Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

The youth accused rate and the youth CSI declined in almost every province and territory. Only Prince Edward Island and Yukon saw increases in their youth crime rates and youth CSIs in 2012. The Northwest Territories and Nunavut also saw their youth CSIs increase, although their youth crime rates declined (Table 9 and Table 10).

Most crimes committed by youth are non-violent

The majority of accused youth in 2012 were involved in non-violent incidents. The most common type of youth crime was theft of $5,000 or under. More specifically, 18% of youth accused of a *Criminal Code* (excluding traffic violations) or federal statute offence were accused of theft of $5,000 or under, usually shoplifting (Chart 16).

Chart 16
Youth accused of crime, by selected offence, Canada, 2012



Note: Includes *Criminal Code* offences (excluding traffic offences) and other federal statute violations, such as drug offences and *Youth Criminal Justice Act* violations.
Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

Level 1 assault was the most common type of violent offence committed by youth in 2012. Approximately one out of eight accused youth (11%) was accused in connection with an incident of Level 1 assault. Uttering threats (4%) was the second most common violent youth offence. In addition, youth accused rates were down sharply in 2012 for some of the most serious violent crimes, particularly major assaults (levels 2 and 3) (-10%) robbery (-8%) and homicide, of which 12 fewer were reported in 2012 (Table 10).

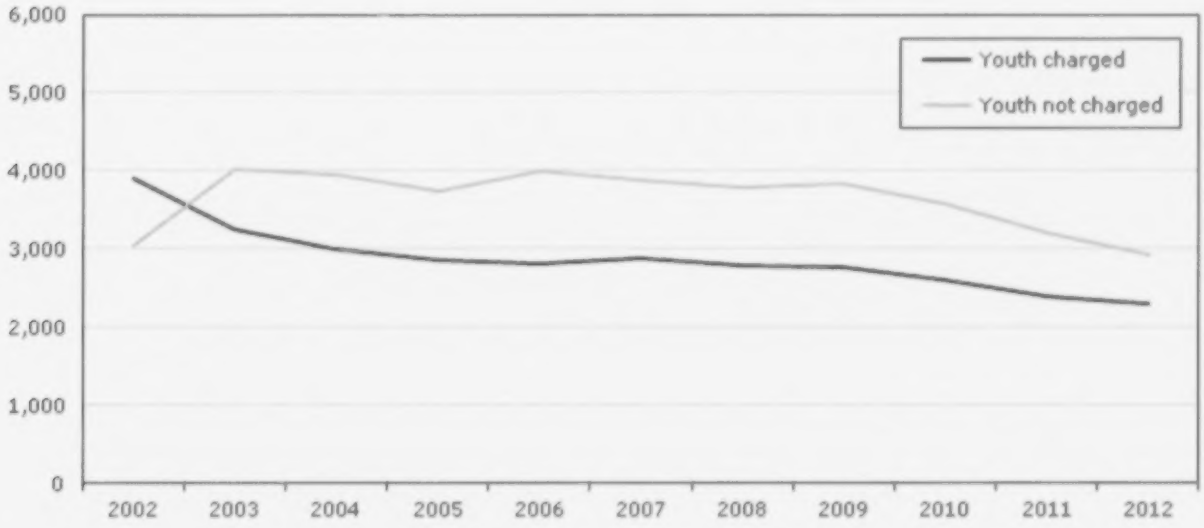
Other relatively common offences committed by youth were mischief (11%), administration of justice violations (10%) and cannabis possession (10%).

Less than half of accused youth are formally charged by police

The number of accused youth includes both youth who were formally charged by police and youth who were dealt with by other means. Historically, more youth were formally charged than not charged. However, the trend reversed in 2003, the same year the *Youth Criminal Justice Act* came into force. Since then, the number of youth dealt with by other means has been higher than the number formally charged. Since 2009, however, the difference has narrowed slightly (Chart 17). In 2012, 44% of youth accused were formally charged.

Chart 17
Youth accused of crime, by clearance status, Canada, 2002 to 2012

rate per 100,000 youth



Note: Youth not charged includes youth diverted from the formal criminal justice system through the use of warnings, cautions, and referrals to community programs.
Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

Summary

Overall, both the volume and the severity of crime declined in 2012. The decrease was observed in most provinces. Only New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and the territories recorded increases between 2011 and 2012 in their crime rates and CSIs.

There were declines in both the numbers and the rates for most offences. In particular, in 2012, Canada reached its lowest homicide rate in more than 40 years. That said, offences causing death other than homicide were up, as were extortion, identity fraud, terrorism-related offences and arson. Slight increases were also seen in violent firearms offences, sexual offences against children, attempted murder and non-cannabis drug offences.

Youth crime was also down in 2012. Both the youth accused rate and the youth CSI declined for a third consecutive year. Half of the youth accused of crime were accused of theft of $5,000 or under, mischief, level 1 assault or cannabis possession.

Survey description

Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Survey

The Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Survey was established in 1962 with the co-operation and assistance of the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police. The scope of the survey is *Criminal Code* offences and other federal statutes that have been reported to federal, provincial or municipal police services in Canada and that have been substantiated through investigation by these services.

Coverage of the UCR aggregate data reflects virtually 100% of the total caseload for all police services in Canada. One incident can involve multiple offences. In order to ensure comparability, counts presented in this article are based upon the most serious offence in the incident as determined by a standard classification rule used by all police services. Counts based upon all violations are available upon request.

Each year, the UCR database is "frozen" at the end of May for the production of crime statistics for the preceding calendar year. However, police services continue to send updated data to Statistics Canada after this date for incidents that occurred in previous years. Generally, these revisions constitute new accused records, as incidents are solved and accused persons are identified by police. However, some new incidents may be added and previously reported incidents may be deleted as new information becomes known.

Revisions are accepted for a one-year period after the data are initially released. For example, when the 2012 crime statistics are released, the 2011 data are updated with any revisions that have been made between May 2012 and May 2013. The data are revised only once and are then permanently frozen. Over the past 10 years (2002 to 2011), data to previous years has been revised upward 7 times and revised downward 6 times, with an average annual revision of 0.3%. The previous year's revisions to persons charged and youth not charged counts collectively has been +0.4%.

In 2012, it was discovered that a police service had been incorrectly applying the agreed upon definition for reporting child pornography incidents to the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey. Due to this incorrect reporting, the numbers of such incidents have been corrected and revised downward for the affected years, that is 2008 to 2011. Revised numbers appear in applicable CANSIM tables.

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Notes

1. These data conform to a nationally approved set of common crime categories and definitions that have been developed in co-operation with the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police.
2. To publish police-reported crime statistics as timely as possible, this report relies on aggregate data (totals), which are the first crime data available each calendar year. More detailed data on the characteristics of incidents, victims and accused persons will be available following the release of this report, and will be accessible for custom data requests or possible inclusion in future editions of *Juristat*.
3. Some of these offences may sometimes be handled by other means than *Criminal Code* provisions or authorities other than the police, such as municipal bylaw officers, and may therefore not be included in these data. Data from the General Social Survey on victimization also show that some of these offences, such as theft and mischief, are less likely to be reported to police than more serious offences.
4. Information on the total number of offences is available upon request.
5. The most serious violation is determined by criteria in the following order of priority: violations against the person take precedence over violations not against the person, the greatest maximum penalty prescribed by law, violations causing death take precedence over other violations with the same maximum penalty, or if the above rules do not break a tie, the department's discretion as to which violation is the most serious within the incident.
6. The CSI uses national average sentences for the most recent five years for which courts data are available. Outliers (atypically very long and unique sentences for a given offence) are not included in the average.
7. "Other violations causing death" include, for example, criminal negligence causing death, but exclude traffic violations causing death.
8. This does not include sexual assaults against children, which are reported as level 1, 2 or 3 sexual assaults.
9. "Other types of assaults" includes, for example, criminal negligence causing bodily harm.
10. In 2012, there were 71 incidents of perpetrating a hoax regarding terrorist activity, 19 incidents of participating in an activity of a terrorist group, 15 incidents of providing or making available property or services for terrorist purposes, 5 incidents of facilitating a terrorist activity and 4 incidents involving other terrorism offences.
11. As a result of terrorist scares arising during the student demonstrations in the spring of 2012 in Quebec, the Directeur des poursuites criminelles et pénales du Québec authorized police to make arrests under terrorism laws, particularly for "hoax terrorism". Therefore, the increase in terrorism-related incidents is mostly attributable to events related to the student demonstrations.
12. The youth accused rate is not directly comparable to the overall crime rate. Instead of measuring the number of criminal incidents per 100,000 population, the youth accused rate is calculated as the number of youth accused per 100,000 youth population. Youth accused rate and youth crime rate are here used interchangeably. The youth CSI is also based upon youth accused rather than incidents.

Detailed data tables

Additional data tables related to this report are available through CANSIM (Tables 252-0051, 252-0052 and Tables 252-0075 to 252-0090).

Table 1a
Police-reported crime rate, Canada, 2002 to 2012

	Total crime (crime rate)			Violent crime		
Year	number	rate	percent change in rate from previous year	number	rate	percent change in rate from previous year
2002	2,355,322	7,512	-1	451,733	1,441	-2
2003	2,458,482	7,770	3	453,963	1,435	0
2004	2,427,370	7,600	-2	448,514	1,404	-2
2005	2,361,974	7,325	-4	447,857	1,389	-1
2006	2,359,804	7,244	-1	451,652	1,386	0
2007	2,271,754	6,899	-5	445,252	1,352	-2
2008[r]	2,204,479	6,617	-4	443,608	1,331	-2
2009[r]	2,172,809	6,442	-3	444,533	1,318	-1
2010[r]	2,094,338	6,137	-5	439,220	1,287	-2
2011[r]	1,984,790	5,756	-6	424,338	1,231	-4
2012	1,949,160	5,588	-3	415,119	1,190	-3
Percent change 2002 to 2012	...	-26	...	...	-17	...

	Property crime			Other *Criminal Code* offences		
Year	number	rate	percent change in rate from previous year	number	rate	percent change in rate from previous year
2002	1,592,782	5,080	-1	310,807	991	0
2003	1,676,439	5,299	4	328,080	1,037	5
2004	1,636,363	5,123	-3	342,493	1,072	3
2005	1,574,808	4,884	-5	339,309	1,052	-2
2006	1,566,315	4,808	-2	341,837	1,049	0
2007	1,488,103	4,519	-6	338,399	1,028	-2
2008[r]	1,415,572	4,249	-6	345,299	1,036	1
2009[r]	1,386,184	4,110	-3	342,092	1,014	-2
2010[r]	1,305,150	3,824	-7	349,968	1,026	1
2011[r]	1,214,312	3,521	-8	346,140	1,004	-2
2012	1,190,972	3,414	-3	343,069	984	-2
Percent change 2002 to 2012	...	-33	...	...	-1	...

... not applicable
[r] revised
Note: Crime rates are based on *Criminal Code* incidents, excluding traffic offences. See Table 6 for a list of offences included in the total violent crime, total property crime and total crime categories. Counts are based on the most serious violation in the incident. One incident may involve multiple violations. Data for the rates of total, violent, property and other crime categories are available from 1962. Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 population. Percentage changes are based on unrounded rates. Populations are based on July 1 estimates from Statistics Canada, Demography Division.
Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

Table 1b
Police-reported Crime Severity Indexes, Canada, 2002 to 2012

	Total Crime Severity Index		Violent Crime Severity Index		Non-violent Crime Severity Index	
Year	index	percent change from previous year	index	percent change from previous year	index	percent change from previous year
2002	104.1	-1	96.2	-1	107.2	-1
2003	106.8	3	97.6	1	110.4	3
2004	104.1	-3	96.0	-2	107.2	-3
2005	101.3	-3	98.5	3	102.4	-4
2006	100.0	-1	100.0	2	100.0	-2
2007	95.2	-5	97.7	-2	94.2	-6
2008	90.4	-5	94.9	-3	88.7	-6
2009	87.5	-3	94.0	-1	85.0	-4
2010	82.7	-6	88.9	-5	80.3	-6
2011[r]	77.4	-6	85.4	-4	74.4	-7
2012	75.0	-3	81.4	-5	72.5	-3
Percent change 2002 to 2012	...	-28	...	-15	...	-32

... not applicable
[r] revised
Note: Data on the Crime Severity Indexes are available from 1998. The base index was set at 100 for 2006 for Canada.
Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

Table 2a
Police-reported crime rate, by province and territory, 2012

Province or territory	Total crime (crime rate)			Violent crime		
	number	rate	percent change in rate 2011 to 2012	number	rate	percent change in rate 2011 to 2012
Newfoundland and Labrador	31,766	6,196	-3	7,888	1,539	1
Prince Edward Island	9,532	6,524	4	1,707	1,168	2
Nova Scotia	60,042	6,329	-2	12,954	1,365	-6
New Brunswick	41,723	5,519	4	11,155	1,476	-1
Quebec	347,650	4,316	-3	84,352	1,047	0
Ontario	542,445	4,016	-4	121,725	901	-5
Manitoba	111,614	8,809	-2	25,858	2,041	-1
Saskatchewan	124,339	11,513	-7	23,767	2,201	-8
Alberta	281,329	7,262	-2	53,535	1,382	-2
British Columbia	357,192	7,727	-2	63,885	1,382	-5
Yukon	7,479	20,717	1	1,457	4,036	-3
Northwest Territories	20,830	48,052	1	3,465	7,993	-5
Nunavut	13,219	39,229	3	3,371	10,004	2
Canada	**1,949,160**	**5,588**	**-3**	**415,119**	**1,190**	**-3**

Province or territory	Property crime			Other *Criminal Code* offences		
	number	rate	percent change in rate 2011 to 2012	number	rate	percent change in rate 2011 to 2012
Newfoundland and Labrador	18,836	3,674	-6	5,042	983	-1
Prince Edward Island	6,700	4,586	5	1,125	770	-1
Nova Scotia	37,307	3,932	-2	9,781	1,031	1
New Brunswick	24,413	3,229	6	6,155	814	7
Quebec	217,744	2,703	-6	45,554	566	5
Ontario	354,166	2,622	-4	66,554	493	-3
Manitoba	61,726	4,872	-1	24,030	1,897	-4
Saskatchewan	66,849	6,190	-9	33,723	3,123	0
Alberta	166,334	4,294	-2	61,460	1,587	-4
British Columbia	217,767	4,711	0	75,540	1,634	-6
Yukon	3,129	8,667	-4	2,893	8,014	8
Northwest Territories	10,414	24,024	5	6,951	16,035	-1
Nunavut	5,587	16,580	0	4,261	12,645	6
Canada	**1,190,972**	**3,414**	**-3**	**343,069**	**984**	**-2**

Note: Crime rates are based on *Criminal Code* incidents, excluding traffic offences. See Table 6 for a list of offences included in the total violent crime, total property crime and total crime categories. Counts are based on the most serious violation in the incident. One incident may involve multiple violations. Data for the rates of total, violent, property and other crime categories are available from 1962. Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 population. Percentage changes are based on unrounded rates. Populations are based on July 1 estimates from Statistics Canada, Demography Division.
Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

Table 2b
Police-reported Crime Severity Indexes, by province and territory, 2012

Province and territory	Total Crime Severity Index		Violent Crime Severity Index		Non-violent Crime Severity Index	
	index	percent change 2011 to 2012	index	percent change 2011 to 2012	index	percent change 2011 to 2012
Newfoundland and Labrador	69.6	-5	65.9	6	70.8	-9
Prince Edward Island	72.6	9	45.1	2	82.5	11
Nova Scotia	76.5	-3	78.0	-10	75.8	-1
New Brunswick	68.4	3	65.7	-2	69.3	5
Quebec	70.7	-5	75.3	-4	68.9	-5
Ontario	58.4	-4	69.5	-4	54.3	-4
Manitoba	112.4	-2	153.7	-5	97.2	0
Saskatchewan	139.0	-4	134.0	-7	140.6	-3
Alberta	85.6	-3	88.0	-7	84.5	-1
British Columbia	93.4	-2	89.3	-5	94.6	-1
Yukon	156.7	1	163.9	-7	153.8	5
Northwest Territories	341.0	1	356.6	9	334.6	-1
Nunavut	325.6	1	470.5	-6	272.2	7
Canada	**75.0**	**-3**	**81.4**	**-5**	**72.5**	**-3**

Note: Data on provincial and territorial crime severity indexes are available from 1998. The base index was set at 100 for 2006 for Canada.
Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

Table 3
Police-reported crime rate, by census metropolitan area, 2012

Census metropolitan area[1, 2, 3]	Total crime (crime rate)[4]			Violent crime		Property crime		Other *Criminal Code* offences		Drug offences	
	rate	percent change in rate 2011 to 2012	percent change 2007 to 2012	rate	percent change in rate 2011 to 2012	rate	percent change in rate 2011 to 2012	rate	percent change in rate 2011 to 2012	rate	percent change in rate 2011 to 2012
St. John's	7,056	-3	-4	1,710	8	4,450	-7	896	1	334	-21
Halifax	5,810	-10	-27	1,148	-16	3,765	-11	896	0	339	-6
Moncton	7,039	17	5	1,623	3	4,253	21	1,163	26	270	2
Saint John[5]	5,646	1	-19	1,532	-4	3,236	1	878	7	252	-8
Saguenay	4,101	-3	-7	1,178	12	2,168	-12	755	10	182	-24
Québec	3,216	-11	-27	876	5	2,099	-16	241	-3	229	-15
Sherbrooke	3,925	3	-18	767	3	2,382	1	776	11	398	13
Trois-Rivières	4,192	-6	-6	803	-6	2,686	-5	703	-7	346	-39
Montréal[6]	4,541	-5	-19	959	-6	3,041	-5	541	2	210	-6
Gatineau[7]	4,621	0	-19	1,267	-4	2,704	1	650	6	394	-9
Ottawa[8, 9]	4,102	-1	-23	644	-2	2,959	0	498	-2	184	-6
Kingston	5,166	3	-11	1,092	5	3,528	0	546	21	170	0
Peterborough	4,648	2	-9	812	-3	3,151	2	684	8	203	-30
Toronto	3,131	-7	-27	809	-7	2,067	-7	254	-8	214	-2
Hamilton	4,241	-7	-22	857	-19	2,989	-4	396	-2	288	4
St. Catharines–Niagara	4,490	3	-18	814	8	3,228	2	448	7	174	-5
Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo	4,524	-4	-12	912	-7	3,016	-3	597	0	313	0
Brantford	6,921	1	-15	1,321	-8	4,842	7	757	-10	329	-5
Guelph	4,084	3	-15	875	7	2,725	3	484	-2	254	20
London	5,639	-3	-20	890	-7	3,620	-5	1,129	9	264	12
Windsor	4,768	4	-22	970	7	3,245	5	553	-10	200	0
Barrie	4,555	-5	-23	797	-2	2,934	-6	824	-3	255	8
Greater Sudbury	5,061	-6	-8	1,031	-4	3,262	-9	768	1	284	-5
Thunder Bay	7,050	-15	-18	1,467	-11	4,104	-19	1,479	-6	127	-46

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 3 (continued)
Police-reported crime rate, by census metropolitan area, 2012

Census metropolitan area[1, 2, 3]	Total crime (crime rate)[4]			Violent crime		Property crime		Other *Criminal Code* offences		Drug offences	
	rate	percent change in rate 2011 to 2012	percent change 2007 to 2012	rate	percent change in rate 2011 to 2012	rate	percent change in rate 2011 to 2012	rate	percent change in rate 2011 to 2012	rate	percent change in rate 2011 to 2012
Winnipeg[5]	6,222	-3	-35	1,265	-5	4,243	-4	714	5	127	-14
Regina	8,755	-10	-26	1,367	-9	4,988	-12	2,400	-7	459	24
Saskatoon	8,512	-10	-29	1,472	-11	4,684	-14	2,355	0	242	-5
Calgary	4,330	-6	-29	735	-9	3,177	-5	418	-9	141	-6
Edmonton	6,796	-2	-27	1,210	-2	3,955	-3	1,631	-1	244	-2
Kelowna	8,875	6	-21	1,527	-3	5,640	14	1,708	-8	628	2
Abbotsford–Mission	6,148	-7	-40	1,125	-6	4,058	-7	964	-6	464	6
Vancouver	6,958	-2	-25	1,125	-6	4,682	3	1,152	-14	432	-11
Victoria	5,958	-7	-34	1,119	-10	4,082	-2	757	-24	446	-6
Canada	**5,588**	**-3**	**-19**	**1,190**	**-3**	**3,414**	**-3**	**984**	**-2**	**314**	**-5**

1. A census metropolitan area (CMA) consists of one or more neighbouring municipalities situated around a major urban core. A CMA must have a total population of at least 100,000 of which 50,000 or more live in the urban core. To be included in the CMA, other adjacent municipalities must have a high degree of integration with the central urban area, as measured by commuting flows derived from census data. A CMA typically comprises more than one police service.
2. CMA populations have been adjusted to follow policing boundaries.
3. The Oshawa CMA is excluded from this table due to the incongruity between the police service jurisdictional boundaries and the CMA boundaries.
4. Crime rates are based on *Criminal Code* incidents, excluding traffic offences. See Table 6 for a list of offences included in the total violent crime, total property crime and total crime categories.
5. With the release of 2012 data, revised population estimates at the respondent level were applied back to and including 2004. This resulted in boundary changes for the CMA of Saint John for 2005 to 2011 and for Winnipeg for 2011. Crime data for these years for these respondents have therefore been revised.
6. In 2012, it was discovered that the Montréal Police Service had been incorrectly applying the agreed upon definition for reporting child pornography incidents to the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey. As such, the number of violations has been revised for the years 2008 to 2011.
7. Gatineau refers to the Quebec part of the Ottawa–Gatineau CMA.
8. Ottawa refers to the Ontario part of the Ottawa–Gatineau CMA.
9. Ottawa numbers also include child pornography incidents reported by the National Child Exploitation Coordination Centre of the RCMP which is located in the City of Ottawa. The Centre responds to Internet-facilitated sexual abuse cases nationally. Therefore, while the incidents are detected by the RCMP Centre located in Ottawa and appear in Ottawa's crime statistics, the incidents themselves or the offenders are not limited to the city of Ottawa.

Note: Police reported statistics may be affected by differences in the way police services deal with minor offences. In some instances, police or municipalities might chose to deal with some minor offences using municipal by-laws or provincial provisions rather than *Criminal Code* provisions. Counts are based on the most serious violation in the incident. One incident may involve multiple violations. Data for specific types of crime by census metropolitan area are available from 1991. Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 population. Percentage changes are based on unrounded rates. Populations are based on July 1 estimates from Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

Table 4
Police-reported Crime Severity Indexes, by census metropolitan area, 2012

Census metropolitan area[1, 2, 3]	Population	Total Crime Severity Index		Violent Crime Severity Index		Non-violent Crime Severity Index	
	number	index	percent change 2011 to 2012	index	percent change 2011 to 2012	index	percent change 2011 to 2012
St. John's	190,560	86.3	-5	77.3	3	89.4	-8
Halifax	413,512	74.3	-15	92.4	-18	67.5	-13
Moncton	140,146	79.3	15	73.4	2	81.3	20
Saint John[4]	147,046	67.1	-3	68.0	-11	66.7	0
Saguenay	146,048	71.1	-3	79.4	25	68.0	-11
Québec	767,789	47.8	-11	50.8	2	46.6	-15
Sherbrooke	193,352	59.6	-1	49.7	-1	63.0	-1
Trois-Rivières	151,340	65.8	-7	46.4	-8	72.7	-7
Montréal[5]	3,965,452	75.1	-6	87.8	-10	70.3	-5
Gatineau[6]	315,817	65.9	2	71.4	-1	63.7	3
Ottawa[7, 8]	956,719	57.0	-2	58.2	-6	56.5	-1
Kingston	162,321	58.3	-2	53.7	10	59.8	-6
Peterborough	121,282	63.4	-1	66.2	7	62.3	-3
Toronto	5,885,871	52.1	-6	78.4	-5	42.5	-6
Hamilton	744,257	60.1	-6	62.5	-15	59.1	-2
St. Catharines–Niagara	446,676	63.9	5	54.1	12	67.3	3
Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo	536,793	58.3	-8	60.9	-14	57.3	-5
Brantford	141,128	92.2	1	67.6	-23	101.0	9
Guelph	127,068	50.5	6	53.8	7	49.2	5
London	502,384	74.5	-5	64.1	-9	78.1	-4
Windsor	331,671	66.5	7	66.4	12	66.4	5
Barrie	202,118	51.3	-5	46.1	1	53.1	-6
Greater Sudbury	163,880	71.7	-10	75.4	-4	70.2	-12
Thunder Bay	120,405	88.0	-17	118.8	-4	76.5	-22

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 4 (continued)
Police-reported Crime Severity Indexes, by census metropolitan area, 2012

Census metropolitan area[1, 2, 3]	Population	Total Crime Severity Index		Violent Crime Severity Index		Non-violent Crime Severity Index	
	number	index	percent change 2011 to 2012	index	percent change 2011 to 2012	index	percent change 2011 to 2012
Winnipeg[4]	806,821	96.1	-5	145.4	-9	78.0	-2
Regina	228,599	116.0	-6	110.1	-9	117.9	-5
Saskatoon	288,697	107.1	-7	126.4	-3	99.8	-8
Calgary	1,311,481	60.5	-7	61.2	-12	60.1	-5
Edmonton	1,229,672	85.0	-3	95.8	-10	80.9	-1
Kelowna	183,755	104.1	6	81.8	-6	111.9	9
Abbotsford–Mission	178,869	83.4	-6	79.7	8	84.6	-10
Vancouver	2,464,189	92.7	-1	92.6	-3	92.5	-1
Victoria	363,041	69.6	-2	63.7	-11	71.6	1
Canada	**34,880,491**	**75.0**	**-3**	**81.4**	**-5**	**72.5**	**-3**

1. A census metropolitan area (CMA) consists of one or more neighbouring municipalities situated around a major urban core. A CMA must have a total population of at least 100,000 of which 50,000 or more live in the urban core. To be included in the CMA, other adjacent municipalities must have a high degree of integration with the central urban area, as measured by commuting flows derived from census data. A CMA typically comprises more than one police service.
2. CMA populations have been adjusted to follow policing boundaries.
3. The Oshawa CMA is excluded from this table due to the incongruity between the police service jurisdictional boundaries and the CMA boundaries.
4. With the release of 2012 data, revised population estimates at the respondent level were applied back to and including 2004. This resulted in boundary changes for the CMA of Saint John for 2005 to 2011 and for Winnipeg for 2011. Crime data for these years for these respondents have therefore been revised.
5. In 2012, it was discovered that the Montréal Police Service had been incorrectly applying the agreed upon definition for reporting child pornography incidents to the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey. As such, the number of violations has been revised for the years 2008 to 2011.
6. Gatineau refers to the Quebec part of the Ottawa–Gatineau CMA.
7. Ottawa refers to the Ontario part of the Ottawa–Gatineau CMA.
8. Ottawa numbers also include child pornography incidents reported by the National Child Exploitation Coordination Centre of the RCMP which is located in the City of Ottawa. The Centre responds to Internet-facilitated sexual abuse cases nationally. Therefore, while the incidents are detected by the RCMP Centre located in Ottawa and appear in Ottawa's crime statistics, the incidents themselves or the offenders are not limited to the city of Ottawa.

Note: Police reported statistics may be affected by differences in the way police services deal with minor offences. In some instances, police or municipalities might chose to deal with some minor offences using municipal by-laws or provincial provisions rather than *Criminal Code* provisions. Data on the crime severity indexes by census metropolitan area are available from 1998. The base index was set at 100 for 2006 for Canada.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

Table 5
Police-reported crime for selected offences, by census metropolitan area, 2012

Census metropolitan area[1, 2, 3]	Homicide[4]		Sexual assault (Levels 1, 2 and 3)		Robbery		Break and enter		Motor vehicle theft	
	number	rate	rate	percent change in rate 2011 to 2012	rate	percent change in rate 2011 to 2012	rate	percent change in rate 2011 to 2012	rate	percent change in rate 2011 to 2012
St. John's	0	0.0	66	24	60	47	717	-8	135	-15
Halifax	12	2.9	83	-4	79	-16	369	-21	133	-14
Moncton	0	0.0	69	-2	37	20	524	17	166	-1
Saint John[5]	2	1.4	50	-35	30	-8	412	8	110	-5
Saguenay	4	2.7	79	74	25	28	529	-17	144	-25
Québec	6	0.8	48	1	39	5	399	-20	130	-8
Sherbrooke	1	0.5	64	22	35	32	442	-6	122	-2
Trois-Rivières	2	1.3	48	-5	36	11	599	-20	178	-20
Montréal	47	1.2	43	-2	119	-18	561	-9	312	-7
Gatineau[6]	6	1.9	56	15	38	-12	578	2	118	-10
Ottawa[7]	7	0.7	42	7	81	-8	295	1	135	9
Kingston	0	0.0	97	34	22	8	378	-19	81	2
Peterborough	2	1.6	68	1	55	6	484	-8	98	14
Toronto	80	1.4	47	1	118	-7	256	-7	130	-13
Hamilton	7	0.9	56	-8	72	-14	394	3	318	-5
St. Catharines–Niagara	3	0.7	65	30	52	6	539	7	186	0
Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo	4	0.7	57	-12	60	-18	368	-1	111	-17
Brantford	0	0.0	72	-25	49	-20	743	21	423	-19
Guelph	0	0.0	79	4	41	51	333	10	82	-23
London	8	1.6	55	3	63	-20	589	-10	211	1
Windsor	3	0.9	59	-1	71	2	506	5	185	30
Barrie	2	1.0	68	33	25	-38	305	-3	84	-18
Greater Sudbury	1	0.6	76	-4	65	-36	596	-21	165	12
Thunder Bay	7	5.8	77	0	100	-30	545	-30	122	-31

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 5 (continued)
Police-reported crime for selected offences, by census metropolitan area, 2012

Census metropolitan area[1, 2, 3]	Homicide[4]		Sexual assault (Levels 1, 2 and 3)		Robbery		Break and enter		Motor vehicle theft	
	number	rate	rate	percent change in rate 2011 to 2012	rate	percent change in rate 2011 to 2012	rate	percent change in rate 2011 to 2012	rate	percent change in rate 2011 to 2012
Winnipeg[5]	33	4.1	91	-4	240	-7	644	-3	301	-5
Regina	7	3.1	61	-4	124	-17	679	-11	473	-4
Saskatoon	6	2.1	79	-1	162	-4	657	-2	364	-37
Calgary	19	1.4	51	-3	71	-23	429	-3	323	1
Edmonton	33	2.7	85	0	96	-7	470	6	326	-11
Kelowna	3	1.6	63	-21	84	8	724	14	433	-2
Abbotsford–Mission	4	2.2	33	-11	88	14	564	-12	269	-38
Vancouver	37	1.5	43	0	132	-2	696	1	294	0
Victoria	4	1.1	37	-22	68	10	434	9	114	1
Canada	**543**	**1.6**	**63**	**-1**	**79**	**-8**	**504**	**-4**	**223**	**-7**

1. A census metropolitan area (CMA) consists of one or more neighbouring municipalities situated around a major urban core. A CMA must have a total population of at least 100,000 of which 50,000 or more live in the urban core. To be included in the CMA, other adjacent municipalities must have a high degree of integration with the central urban area, as measured by commuting flows derived from census data. A CMA typically comprises more than one police service.
2. CMA populations have been adjusted to follow policing boundaries.
3. The Oshawa CMA is excluded from this table due to the incongruity between the police service jurisdictional boundaries and the CMA boundaries.
4. Due to the variability in small numbers, percent changes in the rates of homicide are not calculated.
5. With the release of 2012 data, revised population estimates at the respondent level were applied back to and including 2004. This resulted in boundary changes for the CMA of Saint John for 2005 to 2011 and for Winnipeg for 2011. Crime data for these years for these respondents have therefore been revised.
6. Gatineau refers to the Quebec part of the Ottawa–Gatineau CMA.
7. Ottawa refers to the Ontario part of the Ottawa–Gatineau CMA.

Note: Counts are based on the most serious violation in the incident. One incident may involve multiple violations. Data for specific types of crime by census metropolitan areas are available from 1991. Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 population. Percentage change based on unrounded rates. Populations are based on July 1 estimates from Statistics Canada, Demography Division.
Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

Table 6
Police-reported crime for selected offences, Canada, 2011 and 2012

Type of offence	2011[r]		2012		Percent change in rate 2011 to 2012	Percent change in rate 2002 to 2012
	number	rate	number	rate	percent	
Total crime (excluding traffic)—'crime rate'	**1,984,790**	**5,756**	**1,949,160**	**5,588**	**-3**	**-26**
Violent crime						
Homicide	598	2	543	2	-10	-16
Other violations causing death[1]	76	0	97	0	26	-54
Attempted murder	665	2	676	2	0	-10
Sexual assault — Level 3 — aggravated	149	0	130	0	-14	-24
Sexual assault — Level 2 — weapon or bodily harm	400	1	369	1	-9	-11
Sexual assault — Level 1	21,311	62	21,422	61	-1	-20
Sexual violations against children[2, 3, 4]	3,804	11	3,968	11	3	...
Assault — Level 3 — aggravated	3,526	10	3,514	10	-1	16
Assault — Level 2 — weapon or bodily harm	50,431	146	49,537	142	-3	2
Assault — Level 1	173,099	502	169,996	487	-3	-19
Assault against peace officer	11,424	33	10,612	30	-8	12
Other assaults	2,986	9	2,904	8	-4	-36
Firearms — use of, discharge, pointing	1,944	6	2,040	6	4	-15
Robbery	29,790	86	27,680	79	-8	-17
Forcible confinement or kidnapping	3,780	11	3,609	10	-6	6
Abduction	404	1	390	1	-5	-42
Extortion	1,527	4	1,713	5	11	-17
Criminal harassment	21,752	63	22,203	64	1	-5
Uttering threats	71,778	208	70,383	202	-3	-26
Indecent or harassing phone calls	20,258	59	18,712	54	-9	-42
Other violent *Criminal Code* violations	4,636	13	4,621	13	-1	4
Total	**424,338**	**1,231**	**415,119**	**1,190**	**-3**	**-17**

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 6 (continued)
Police-reported crime for selected offences, Canada, 2011 and 2012

Type of offence	2011[r]		2012		Percent change in rate 2011 to 2012	Percent change in rate 2002 to 2012
	number	rate	number	rate	percent	
Property crime						
Breaking and entering	181,250	526	175,712	504	-4	-43
Possession of stolen property[5, 6]	21,660	63	17,359	50	-21	-48
Theft of motor vehicle	82,460	239	77,939	223	-7	-57
Theft over $5,000 (non-motor vehicle)	15,095	44	15,449	44	1	-30
Theft of $5,000 or under (non-motor vehicle)	497,916	1,444	496,781	1,424	-1	-33
Fraud (excluding identity fraud)[7]	77,741	225	78,433	225	0	-11
Identity fraud[7, 8]	12,013	35	12,739	37	5	...
Mischief[9]	315,776	916	305,520	876	-4	-18
Arson	10,401	30	11,040	32	5	-23
Total	**1,214,312**	**3,521**	**1,190,972**	**3,414**	**-3**	**-33**
Other *Criminal Code* offences						
Counterfeiting	622	2	441	1	-30	-84
Weapons violations	14,003	41	13,946	40	-2	-5
Child pornography[10, 11, 12]	1,958	6	1,919	6	-3	91
Prostitution	2,452	7	2,077	6	-16	-68
Terrorism[13, 14]	59	0	114	0	91	...
Disturbing the peace	117,698	341	112,513	323	-5	13
Administration of justice violations	178,113	517	180,652	518	0	1
Other violations	31,235	91	31,407	90	-1	-26
Total	**346,140**	**1,004**	**343,069**	**984**	**-2**	**-1**
***Criminal Code* traffic violations**						
Impaired driving[15]	89,607	260	84,483	242	-7	-5
Other *Criminal Code* traffic violations	55,922	162	56,386	162	0	31
Total	**145,529**	**422**	**140,869**	**404**	**-4**	**7**
Drug offences						
Possession — cannabis	61,764	179	57,429	165	-8	4
Possession — cocaine	7,355	21	7,847	22	5	19
Possession — other drugs[16]	10,355	30	10,661	31	2	89
Trafficking, production or distribution — cannabis	16,533	48	15,674	45	-6	-30
Trafficking, production or distribution — cocaine	10,144	29	10,553	30	3	39
Trafficking, production or distribution — other drugs	7,194	21	7,291	21	0	24
Total	**113,345**	**329**	**109,455**	**314**	**-5**	**6**

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 6 (continued)
Police-reported crime for selected offences, Canada, 2011 and 2012

Type of offence	2011[r] number	2011[r] rate	2012 number	2012 rate	Percent change in rate 2011 to 2012	Percent change in rate 2002 to 2012
					percent	
Other federal statute violations						
Youth Criminal Justice Act[17]	11,785	34	12,544	36	5	-36
Other federal statutes	20,468	59	23,297	67	13	23
Total	**32,253**	**94**	**35,841**	**103**	**10**	**-20**
Total, all violations	**2,275,917**	**6,600**	**2,235,325**	**6,409**	**-3**	**-23**

... not applicable
[r] revised
1. Includes, for example, criminal negligence causing death.
2. Sexual offences against children is a relatively new crime category with only partial data available prior to 2010; therefore, the percentage change from 2002 to 2012 is not shown.
3. In August 2012, legislation came into effect making it an offence to make sexually explicit material available to a child for the purpose of facilitating sexual offences against children/youth. The UCR Survey introduced a new violation code to collect this information.
4. Includes, for example, sexual interference, invitation to sexual touching, sexual exploitation, luring a child via a computer, and (as of 2012) making sexually explicit material available to a child for the purpose of facilitating sexual offences against children/youth.
5. Includes trafficking and the intent to traffic stolen goods.
6. In 2011, the UCR survey was modified to create separate categories for possession of stolen property of $5,000 or under, and possession of stolen property over $5,000. As a result, incidents of possession of $5,000 or under may now be reported as secondary offences when occurring in conjunction with more serious offences, leading to a decrease in the number of possession of stolen property incidents reported in 2011.
7. In January 2010, the UCR survey was modified to create new violation codes for identity fraud and identity theft. Prior to 2010, those offences would have been coded as fraud. Thus, the percentage change from 2002 to 2012 for fraud includes identity fraud and identity theft.
8. Includes identity theft.
9. Includes altering/removing/destroying a vehicle identification number.
10. The offence of "Child Pornography" includes offences under section 163.1 of the *Criminal Code* which makes it illegal to access, possess, make, print, or distribute child pornography. When the actual victim is not identified, this offence is reported to the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey with the most serious offence being "Child Pornography" which falls under the larger crime category of "Other *Criminal Code*". In cases where an actual victim is identified, police will report the most serious offence as sexual assault, sexual exploitation or other sexual violations against children, which falls under the category of "Violent Violations", and child pornography may be reported as a secondary violation.
11. In 2002, legislative changes were made to include the use of the Internet for the purpose of committing child pornography offences. Thus, the percentage change in this offence is calculated from 2003 to 2012 in the last column.
12. In 2012, it was discovered that a police service had been incorrectly applying the agreed upon definition for reporting child pornography incidents to the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey. As such, the number of violations has been revised for the years 2008 to 2011.
13. Includes violations related to terrorism, such as hoax terrorist activity, participating in the activity of a terrorist group, commission of offence for terrorist group, facilitating terrorist activity, instructing to carry out terrorist activity, providing or making available property or services for terrorist purposes, using or possessing property or services for terrorist purposes, harbouring or concealing (terrorist) and freezing of property, disclosure and audit (terrorism). Terrorism is a relatively new crime category with only partial data available prior to 2010; therefore, the percentage change from 2002 to 2012 is not shown.
14. As a result of terrorist scares arising during the student demonstrations in the Spring of 2012 in Quebec, the Directeur des poursuites criminelles et pénales du Québec authorized police to make arrests under terrorism laws, particularly for "hoax terrorism". Therefore, the increase in terrorism-related incidents is mostly attributable to events related to the student demonstrations.
15. Includes alcohol and/or drug impaired operation of a vehicle, alcohol and/or drug impaired operation of a vehicle causing death or bodily harm, failure or refusal to comply with testing for the presence of alcohol or drugs and failure or refusal to provide a breath or blood sample.
16. Includes precursors and equipment.
17. The *Youth Criminal Justice Act* replaced the *Young Offenders Act* and was enacted in April 2003. Thus, the percentage change in this offence is calculated from 2004 to 2012 in the last column.
Note: Police reported statistics may be affected by differences in the way police services deal with minor offences. In some instances, police or municipalities might chose to deal with some minor offences using municipal by-laws or provincial provisions rather than *Criminal Code* provisions. Counts are based on the most serious violation in the incident. One incident may involve multiple violations. Data for specific types of crime are available, in most cases, from 1977. Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 population. Percentage changes are based on unrounded rates. Populations are based upon July 1 estimates from Statistics Canada, Demography Division.
Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

Table 7
Police-reported crime for selected offences, by province and territory, 2012

Province or territory	Homicide			Attempted murder			Major assault (Levels 2 and 3)[1]			Robbery		
	number	rate	percent change in rate 2011 to 2012[2]	number	rate	percent change in rate 2011 to 2012[2]	number	rate	percent change in rate 2011 to 2012	number	rate	percent change in rate 2011 to 2012
Newfoundland and Labrador	3	0.6	...	0	0.0	...	773	151	11	142	28	29
Prince Edward Island	0	0.0	...	1	0.7	...	109	75	-20	25	17	47
Nova Scotia	17	1.8	-23	34	3.6	-43	1,450	153	-4	441	46	-6
New Brunswick	6	0.8	-25	11	1.5	-31	1,003	133	0	164	22	18
Quebec	108	1.3	2	191	2.4	13	10,640	132	-6	5,783	72	-15
Ontario	162	1.2	0	263	1.9	17	14,260	106	-4	10,736	79	-8
Manitoba	52	4.1	-3	22	1.7	-34	4,540	358	0	2,130	168	-5
Saskatchewan	29	2.7	-25	27	2.5	-9	4,011	371	-2	1,036	96	-7
Alberta	85	2.2	-24	42	1.1	-18	7,046	182	0	2,675	69	-11
British Columbia	71	1.5	-19	83	1.8	4	8,183	177	-3	4,508	98	-1
Yukon	0	0.0	...	0	0.0	...	197	546	-8	11	30	-17
Northwest Territories	5	11.5	...	2	4.6	...	377	870	-17	23	53	56
Nunavut	5	14.8	...	0	0.0	...	462	1,371	23	6	18	-50
Canada	**543**	**1.6**	**-10**	**676**	**1.9**	**0**	**53,051**	**152**	**-3**	**27,680**	**79**	**-8**

Province or territory	Sexual assault (Levels 1, 2 and 3)			Sexual violations against children[3]			Break and enter			Motor vehicle theft		
	number	rate	percent change in rate 2011 to 2012	number	rate	percent change in rate 2011 to 2012	number	rate	percent change in rate 2011 to 2012	number	rate	percent change in rate 2011 to 2012
Newfoundland and Labrador	371	72	15	80	16	1	2,792	545	-11	506	99	-15
Prince Edward Island	74	51	0	23	16	21	834	571	20	159	109	28
Nova Scotia	668	70	-5	72	8	-33	4,824	508	1	1,327	140	2
New Brunswick	498	66	-10	134	18	-4	3,630	480	7	1,143	151	-6
Quebec	3,985	49	4	1,222	15	17	46,125	573	-9	20,820	258	-8
Ontario	7,979	59	1	914	7	7	48,855	362	-5	19,047	141	-9
Manitoba	1,460	115	-1	163	13	-7	9,263	731	-1	3,725	294	-5
Saskatchewan	1,042	96	-12	241	22	0	8,532	790	-8	4,327	401	-15
Alberta	2,818	73	-2	374	10	0	19,343	499	2	13,799	356	-1
British Columbia	2,594	56	-6	684	15	-7	30,028	650	0	12,584	272	-5
Yukon	77	213	18	9	25	121	205	568	5	147	407	25
Northwest Territories	176	406	-2	17	39	8	659	1,520	-11	198	457	-7
Nunavut	179	531	-9	35	104	-33	622	1,846	14	157	466	5
Canada	**21,921**	**63**	**-1**	**3,968**	**11**	**3**	**175,712**	**504**	**-4**	**77,939**	**223**	**-7**

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 7 (continued)
Police-reported crime for selected offences, by province and territory, 2012

Province or territory	Impaired driving[4]			Cannabis[5]			Cocaine[5]			Other drugs[5,6]		
	number	rate	percent change in rate 2011 to 2012	number	rate	percent change in rate 2011 to 2012	number	rate	percent change in rate 2011 to 2012	number	rate	percent change in rate 2011 to 2012
Newfoundland and Labrador	1,852	361	1	854	167	-24	211	41	-11	347	68	1
Prince Edward Island[7]	480	329	-33	186	127	4	40	27	38	126	86	-1
Nova Scotia	2,693	284	-13	2,378	251	-4	352	37	1	463	49	3
New Brunswick	2,176	288	-3	1,300	172	-13	274	36	14	371	49	0
Quebec	16,575	206	-2	14,825	184	-9	2,109	26	-1	4,956	62	-3
Ontario	17,169	127	-1	22,123	164	-5	5,074	38	0	5,701	42	-1
Manitoba	3,761	297	-7	1,935	153	-9	987	78	11	376	30	-5
Saskatchewan	7,834	725	7	3,449	319	-3	1,862	172	52	777	72	11
Alberta	16,156	417	-5	7,412	191	-6	2,981	77	6	1,363	35	6
British Columbia[8]	14,395	311	-24	17,670	382	-10	4,350	94	-5	3,412	74	8
Yukon	388	1,075	16	124	343	-14	51	141	9	15	42	145
Northwest Territories	665	1,534	7	460	1,061	-15	103	238	-14	31	72	-7
Nunavut	339	1,006	97	387	1,148	5	6	18	99	14	42	0
Canada	**84,483**	**242**	**-7**	**73,103**	**210**	**-8**	**18,400**	**53**	**4**	**17,952**	**51**	**1**

... not applicable
1. Excludes assaults against police officers.
2. Due to the variability in small numbers, percent changes have not been calculated when the number of offences is below 5 in any given year.
3. Includes sexual interference, invitation to sexual touching, sexual exploitation, and luring a child via a computer, and (as of 2012) making sexually explicit material available to a child for the purpose of facilitating sexual offences against children/youth. The offence of "Child Pornography" includes offences under section 163.1 of the *Criminal Code* which makes it illegal to access, possess, make, print, or distribute child pornography. When the actual victim is not identified, this offence is reported to the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey with the most serious offence being "Child Pornography" which falls under the larger crime category of "Other *Criminal Code*". In cases where an actual victim is identified, police will report the most serious offence as sexual assault, sexual exploitation or other sexual violations against children, which falls under the category of "Violent Violations", and child pornography may be reported as a secondary violation.
4. Includes alcohol- and/or drug-impaired operation of a vehicle, alcohol-and/or drug-impaired operation of a vehicle causing death or bodily harm, failure or refusal to comply with testing for the presence of alcohol or drugs and failure or refusal to provide a breath or blood sample.
5. Includes possession, trafficking, production or distribution.
6. Includes other drugs such as heroin, crystal meth and ecstasy. Also includes precursors and equipment.
7. In 2012, Charlottetown altered the classification of calls from the public regarding impaired driving which accounts for the decrease at the municipal and provincial levels that year.
8. In 2011, the introduction of the Immediate Roadside Prohibition (IRP) in British Columbia provided an alternative method for members to proceed with penalties for impaired drivers and may account for the trends reported for 2011 and 2012.
Note: Counts are based on the most serious violation in the incident. One incident may involve multiple violations. Provincial and territorial data for specific types of crime are available, in most cases, from 1977. Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 population. Percentage changes are based on unrounded rates. Populations are based on July 1 estimates from Statistics Canada, Demography Division.
Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

Table 8a
Youth accused of police-reported crime, Canada, 2002 to 2012

	Total crime (youth crime rate)			Violent crime			Property crime			Other *Criminal Code* offences		
Year	number	rate	percent change in rate from previous year	number	rate	percent change in rate from previous year	number	rate	percent change in rate from previous year	number	rate	percent change in rate from previous year
2002	175,537	6,945	-3	47,960	1,898	-4	98,021	3,878	-2	29,556	1,169	-3
2003	186,041	7,280	5	50,106	1,961	3	105,625	4,133	7	30,310	1,186	1
2004	179,670	6,959	-4	49,695	1,925	-2	99,601	3,858	-7	30,374	1,176	-1
2005	172,024	6,596	-5	49,430	1,895	-2	92,631	3,552	-8	29,963	1,149	-2
2006	178,839	6,812	3	51,452	1,960	3	94,835	3,612	2	32,552	1,240	8
2007	177,400	6,783	0	51,144	1,956	0	93,701	3,583	-1	32,555	1,245	0
2008	169,747	6,578	-3	49,130	1,904	-3	88,878	3,444	-4	31,739	1,230	-1
2009	167,103	6,594	0	48,030	1,895	0	88,309	3,485	1	30,764	1,214	-1
2010	153,728	6,187	-6	46,056	1,854	-2	78,772	3,171	-9	28,900	1,163	-4
2011[r]	136,494	5,599	-10	43,004	1,764	-5	67,230	2,758	-13	26,260	1,077	-7
2012	125,368	5,224	-7	39,336	1,639	-7	60,989	2,541	-8	25,043	1,043	-3
Percent change 2002 to 2012	...	-25	...	...	-14	...	...	-34	...	...	-11	...

... not applicable
[r] revised
Note: Crime rates are based on *Criminal Code* incidents, excluding traffic offences. See Table 6 for a list of offences included in the total violent crime, total property crime and total crime categories. Refers to the number of youth aged 12 to 17 who were either charged (or recommended for charging) by police or diverted from the formal criminal justice system through the use of warnings, cautions, referrals to community programs, etc. Counts are based upon the most serious violation in the incident. One incident may involve multiple violations. Data for the youth crime rates of total, violent, property and other crime categories are available from 1977. Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 youth population. Percent changes are based on unrounded rates. Populations are based on July 1 estimates from Statistics Canada, Demography Division.
Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

Table 8b
Police-reported youth Crime Severity Indexes, Canada, 2002 to 2012

	Youth Crime Severity Index		Youth violent Crime Severity Index		Youth non-violent Crime Severity Index	
Year	index	percent change from previous year	index	percent change from previous year	index	percent change from previous year
2002	101.1	-5	87.3	-5	111.7	-5
2003	106.0	5	92.6	6	116.2	4
2004	100.8	-5	87.8	-5	110.7	-5
2005	97.3	-4	94.1	7	99.8	-10
2006	100.0	3	100.0	6	100.0	0
2007	101.6	2	102.2	2	101.1	1
2008	96.2	-5	96.3	-6	96.2	-5
2009	96.7	0	97.8	2	95.8	0
2010	91.6	-5	94.9	-3	89.1	-7
2011[r]	83.4	-9	89.2	-6	78.9	-11
2012	78.1	-6	83.0	-7	74.2	-6
Percent change 2002 to 2012	-22.8	...	-4.9	...	-33.5	...

... not applicable
[r] revised
Note: Refers to the number of youth aged 12 to 17 who were either charged (or recommended for charging) by police or diverted from the formal criminal justice system through the use of warnings, cautions, referrals to community programs, etc. Data on the youth Crime Severity Indexes are available from 1998. The base index was set at 100 for 2006 for Canada.
Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

Table 9
Police-reported youth Crime Severity Indexes, by province and territory, 2012

Province or territory	Youth Crime Severity Index		Youth Violent Crime Severity Index		Youth Non-violent Crime Severity Index	
	index	percent change 2011 to 2012	index	percent change 2011 to 2012	index	percent change 2011 to 2012
Newfoundland and Labrador	65.1	-11	50.5	4	75.1	-17
Prince Edward Island	69.1	10	58.6	86	76.2	-10
Nova Scotia	111.1	-8	100.4	-15	118.2	-3
New Brunswick	80.0	-3	61.2	-3	93.0	-3
Quebec	63.9	-3	74.9	-2	55.8	-3
Ontario	68.9	-9	83.2	-10	58.5	-9
Manitoba	144.5	-9	166.1	-17	128.5	0
Saskatchewan	206.3	-8	162.6	4	236.4	-13
Alberta	81.5	-3	72.9	-7	87.3	-1
British Columbia	57.8	-7	55.6	-8	59.1	-6
Yukon	181.9	21	146.9	56	205.9	9
Northwest Territories	393.4	6	246.1	14	496.0	4
Nunavut	321.2	7	239.0	40	378.1	-4
Canada	**78.1**	**-6**	**83.0**	**-7**	**74.2**	**-6**

Note: Refers to youth aged 12 to 17 who were either charged (or recommended for charging) by police or diverted from the formal criminal justice system through the use of warnings, cautions, referrals to community programs, etc. Data on the provincial and territorial youth Crime Severity Indexes are available from 1998. The base index was set at 100 for 2006 for Canada.
Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

Table 10
Youth accused of police-reported crime, by selected offences and by province and territory, 2012

Province or territory	Homicide[1] number	Homicide[1] rate	Robbery rate	Robbery percent change in rate 2011 to 2012[4]	Major assault (Levels 2 and 3)[2] rate	Major assault (Levels 2 and 3)[2] percent change in rate 2011 to 2012	Total violent crime[3] rate	Total violent crime[3] percent change in rate 2011 to 2012
Newfoundland and Labrador	0	0.0	27	...	270	3	2,027	-3
Prince Edward Island	0	0.0	55	...	137	1	1,710	16
Nova Scotia	0	0.0	161	-7	294	-7	2,755	3
New Brunswick	0	0.0	34	-9	240	4	1,971	-11
Quebec	2	0.4	126	-7	206	-15	1,562	-7
Ontario	15	1.6	187	-12	155	-13	1,413	-9
Manitoba	6	6.0	286	-5	588	-5	3,070	-1
Saskatchewan	6	7.2	207	6	594	3	3,184	-7
Alberta	4	1.5	102	-7	232	-12	1,631	-9
British Columbia	0	0.0	119	2	168	-11	1,125	-9
Yukon	0	0.0	0	...	952	65	4,220	5
Northwest Territories	0	0.0	113	...	819	-31	7,480	2
Nunavut	1	24.7	74	...	519	-45	5,583	-3
Canada	**34**	**1.4**	**153**	**-8**	**219**	**-10**	**1,639**	**-7**

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 10 (continued)
Youth accused of police-reported crime, by selected offences and by province and territory, 2012

Province or territory	Break and enter rate	Break and enter percent change in rate 2011 to 2012	Motor vehicle theft rate	Motor vehicle theft percent change in rate 2011 to 2012	Total property crime[3] rate	Total property crime[3] percent change in rate 2011 to 2012	Total crime (youth crime rate)[3] rate	Total crime (youth crime rate)[3] percent change in rate 2011 to 2012
Newfoundland and Labrador	448	-25	135	-23	2,823	-18	5,746	-11
Prince Edward Island	366	-28	165	-21	3,155	-5	5,487	2
Nova Scotia	606	17	172	-8	4,285	-3	8,824	-1
New Brunswick	459	-2	154	-14	3,070	-4	6,092	-8
Quebec	302	3	103	2	1,759	-5	3,725	-4
Ontario	232	-5	69	-13	2,056	-9	4,193	-8
Manitoba	705	-5	233	4	3,692	1	9,082	-2
Saskatchewan	1,290	-16	500	-17	7,479	-16	15,266	-11
Alberta	353	17	186	-1	3,305	-7	6,453	-7
British Columbia	219	-3	56	-8	2,140	-9	4,268	-9
Yukon	869	41	248	-57	7,116	-20	18,494	1
Northwest Territories	4,093	18	790	-2	18,657	3	34,660	-3
Nunavut	3,582	6	1,062	-23	12,376	-10	23,864	-5
Canada	**345**	**-2**	**118**	**-8**	**2,541**	**-8**	**5,224**	**-7**

... not applicable
1. Due to the variability in small numbers, percentage changes in the rates of youth accused of homicide are not calculated.
2. Excludes assaults against police officers.
3. Crime rates are based on *Criminal Code* incidents, excluding traffic offences. See Table 6 for a list of offences included in the total violent crime, total property crime and total crime categories.
4. Due to the variability in small numbers, percentage changes have not been calculated when the number of offences is below 5 in any given year.
Note: Refers to the number of youth aged 12 to 17 who were either charged (or recommended for charging) by police or diverted from the formal criminal justice system through the use of warnings, cautions, referrals to community programs, etc. Counts are based on the most serious violation in the incident. One incident may involve multiple violations. Provincial and territorial data for specific types of youth crime are available, in most cases, from 1977. Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 youth population (12 to 17 years). Percentage changes are based on unrounded rates. Populations are based on July 1 estimates from Statistics Canada, Demography Division.
Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.